The New-York Times.

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INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

Rebel Reports of Operations at Vicksburgh.

MOVEMENTS IN TENNESSEE.

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INTERESTING OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The Southern papers, the receipt of which we acknowledged yesterday morning, furnish us a number of interesting extracts.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

The Vicksburgh correspondent of the Jackson (Miss.) *Appeal* writes under date of Feb. 3:

"The passage of the Federal ram *Queen of the West* by our batteries yesterday morning is regarded here by the non-military as a remarkable affair, and a deal of indignation is expressed against the manner in which the guns of our batteries were served. Some contend that those who were in charge of the batteries were found not only napping, but really asleep, and that the men did not get to their guns until it was too late to do any execution; others find great cause of complaint at the inaccurate shooting of our guns. Whatever may have been the cause of the very weak effort which was made to prevent her passage, it appears now to be certain that it is the policy of the command here not to interpose any very serious obstacle to their passage down the river, and some wiseacres even assume to predict that if the transports venture through the canal and come out of the river below, our lower batteries would not be over active in preventing their debouch from the canal into the Mississippi. All this is supposed to be part of a regularly laid scheme which is to entice the Federals into an inextricable trap.

By some it is believed that the ram which is now below, will make a marauding cruise down the river, and go up the Big Black, to destroy whatever property may come within her reach, and that the railroad bridge may now be in imminent danger of destruction. The fate would appear practicable at the present stage of water, if it were not for certain warlike arrangements which our military authorities have not failed to provide in that section.

It is not supposed by any, except those least informed and possessing the smallest judgment, that our defences here were competent to close the river against iron-clads. But what advantage can be gained by their running up and down the river under our guns, has not yet transpired, and, from the barrenness which attended the adventure last Summer, one would have supposed that the Federals were perfectly willing to let that kind of navigation alone."

The *Appeal* of Feb. 6 says:

"At a late hour last night, heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Vicksburgh for some time. As the wind was blowing in the right direction, the general conclusion was, our batteries were, from some cause, engaged."

The Jackson *Mississippian* of Feb. 7, has this paragraph:

"We learn from our correspondent that all was quiet at the Hill City up to noon yesterday. The ram *Conestoga* was still below the city, at Brown & Johnston's place. The transports were getting up steam—some of the *quid nuncs* conjecturing that the mortar fleet was near at hand; others that the transports were preparing to evacuate.

Gen. Lee had been placed in command of the heavy batteries—a guarantee that they will not be heavy with 'dame Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep,' the next time a boat attempts to run the gauntlet."

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

THE BRIDGES DESTROYED BY GEN. CARTER NOT YET REPAIRED.

From the Petersburgh Express, Feb. 16.

We learn that the bridge of the Watauga, lately destroyed by Carter's (Yankee) Cavalry, has been rebuilt. The work was finished, and the train passed over it on Tuesday last. The work on the Holston Bridge at Zollicoffer, is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that it will be finished by the 1st of March.

IN FRONT OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

There is daily skirmishing between Bragg's and Rosecrans' armies. Heavy cannonading was heard at Winchester on Feb. 8, and the *Bulletin*, of that town, was informed by a gentleman from the scene of action, that "the enemy, who had been delayed by the late rains, is now advancing slowly, and that a battle may be expected within a very few days." The *Bulletin* further says:

"Our position to meet the enemy seems to have been well selected, and our troops are in fine spirits, but we must strain every nerve for the fray, and make this the decisive battle of the West.

We have no positive information that the Abolitionists have been reinforced, but we feel assured that their leader will not be so 'foolhardy' as to advance unless he has overwhelming numbers."

A correspondent of the Jackson *Appeal*, writing from Shelbyville, under date of Jan. 22, makes this valuable suggestion:

"As to our future movements, of course a private cannot be expected to know anything. *My opinion is, that in the course of the next month our army will fall back beyond the Tennessee River.* 'What!' I imagine some fireside hero to say, 'shall the vast and productive region of Middle Tennessee be again given up to the vandals?' Yes, if the necessity of the case and the safety of our army demands it, and I see nothing to the contrary at present. The Tennessee River is rising, and will soon be navigable for steamers of the heaviest draft. *What, then, is there to prevent the enemy from landing, under the cover of his gunboats, a large force in our rear, to take possession of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and then cut off our communication with our depots of supplies.*

If there are any obstructions in the river, or fortifications on it, I know not where they are—at least there are none of the latter in our possession. *So, for my life, I cannot see how we can, with safety, avoid falling back, unless the Sovereign Disposer of events should see fit to withhold the rain, and thus prevent the rising of the water courses.* I am no croaker, and am not disposed to 'look at the dark side of the picture,' but under the circumstances, as briefly stated, *I anticipate a retrograde movement.*

This is only my opinion, however, and of course it is liable to be incorrect. I could wish that it were so, and that we were able to hold this fair country against the power of our enemy. But this we cannot expect to do, when not only superiority of numbers and resources, but natural advantages of position are in his favor. There seems to me only one alternative, and that is to reinforce Gen. Bragg as soon as possible. We believe that we can thrash Rosecrans' army now as we did at Murfreesboro, but it would require a strong reinforcement to drive him out of the State. But the question now is, have we the men to spare from other quarters? If any portion of the country we are defending is to be given up to the enemy, can we better afford to lose it than this?

The supplies of the fruitful portion of the country are nearly exhausted; at least, I judge from the scanty rations of tough beef and coarse cornmeal which are dealt out to us, and which are scantier still when an accident happens to prevent the arrival of a train. Sometimes the poor hungry soldier gets permission to go out a few miles from camp. If he wants a dozen eggs, the price is only two dollars; chickens, one and a half to two dollars apiece; turkeys, from three to five, and pork from 25 to 50 cents per pound. The world presents no such spectacle as the Confederate soldier. While he fights for his country, he may be said to pay his own expenses; for it takes all that is allowed him, beside his pay, and even more, to keep him fed and comfortably clothed.

THE FIGHT AT FORT McALLISTER

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Feb. 1.

To Brigadier Gen. Thomas Jordan, Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: A communication from Coffee Bluff, about four and a half miles in a direct line from Genesis Point, sent by Capt. E. C. Anderson, states that the last gun was fired at about a quarter before 1 P. M., and that the Abolition iron-clad was retreating seemingly damaged, as she moved very slowly. She had lost all her flags, except one rigged for the occasion, and the Fort plied her briskly with shot until she got out of range. The wooden vessels were firing a shot occasionally to cover her retreat. Information has been received from Thunderbolt Battery, forwarded at 2 o'clock from that point, stating that a schooner-rigged steamer had just appeared and was in sight slowly steaming up, having fired one gun. Another steamer, supposed to be an iron-clad, was also in sight. (Signed,) H. W. MERCER,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

WAY STATION, *via* SAVANNAH, Feb. 1.

To Gen. Jordan:

The fight lasted five hours, ending at 12¾. Maj. Gallie's brains were blown out—no one else killed, and none actually wounded. Seven privates were injured by concussion. One 30-pounder had its trunnion knocked off and its carriage splintered. The parapet was badly torn up in about five places. It was half demolished in front of a columbiad chamber. The enemy's iron-clad was struck a dozen, probably two dozen times, and has gone back out of sight. She came within a thousand yards, probably seven hundred, of our battery. Col. R. H. Anderson and garrison have acted nobly.

(Signed) HENRY BRYAN,
Major and Inspector-General.

GENESIS POINT.

From the Jackson Appeal, Feb. 15.

Genesis Point, which the enemy were attacking yesterday, is on the Great Ogeechee River twelve or fifteen miles south of Savannah. It is defended by Fort McAllister, of which, we believe, Capt. McAllister is in command. The object of the enemy is, no doubt, to pass the fort, go up the Ogeechee, and destroy or capture the Confederate steamer *Nashville*, (or *Rattlesnake*,) which is said to be above Fort McAllister; also the bridge of the Albany and Gulf Railroad, which crosses the Ogeechee ten or twelve miles above Genesis Point. They may also contemplate a land approach from some point on the Ogeechee River. It will require a very strong force, however, to undertake an expedition of this kind, and we have at present no means of computing the force which the Yankees have for that purpose. No fear need be entertained, we think, that they can reach Savannah by this route. Of their ability to reduce Fort McAllister and destroy the Confederate steamer or the bridge, we cannot express so confident an opinion.

THE APPROACHES TO SAVANNAH.

From the Columbus, Ga., Sun.

The British, we believe, took Savannah by an expedition which went up the Ogeechee and one of the inland water passages to Montgomery or Vernon, at which point they disembarked and marched upon the city by land. But this approach is now so well defended by our batteries at Bieulieu and other places, that the enemy seem shy of it.

A LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.

The Natchez (Miss.) *Courier* publishes the following letter, which was originally addressed to Col. Chambers, formerly of Louisville, Ky.:

SHERWOOD FOREST, May 28, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Your very interesting letter of the 18th inst. reached me by our last mail. I trust that this may find its way to Louisville before all communication shall have ceased. You are aware that new postal arrangements have been adopted by the Government at Montgomery, to go into effect on the 1st June. What arrangements will be made, if any, by the Northern Confederacy, remains to be seen. I infer from the past, however, *that its people are so inclined to drink of the blood of Southern hearts that nothing short of that meal of cannibals will content their appetites.* Well be it so, if nothing short of it will answer. Virginia exposes herself to the sacrifice, and the North gathers on her soil to the expected feast. At such a time as this, and in such a crisis, when thousands of bayonets are aimed at her heart, Virginia cannot but deeply deplore the position of her oldest daughter, so closely united to her by kindred blood; which, in other days, has caused us loudly to rejoice in the evergreens gathered on so many battle-fields, by her gallant offspring. Why, there is scarcely a family name throughout Kentucky that has not its origin in Virginia! And yet, there Kentucky stands proclaiming neutrality in the war now about commencing in serious earnest! A war, too, whose true origin is found in continued assaults on the domestic institutions of Slaveholding States, through a period of thirty years, and has culminated in sectionalism, engendered by hatred and ill-will; a war which sets at nought the great foundation principle of the revolution, which, as all had hoped, had sanctified and established as a political axiom, the right of any community of people to change their government, whenever it ceased to promote their peace, their happiness, and security in person and property; a war which has been proclaimed by blockade, and now by invasion without constitutional sanction, but in contempt of an express clause of the Constitution, which gives to Congress the war-making power; a war of usurpation, and which has already converted the Government into a military despotism. It is in such a war, that under the cry for a Union, which no longer has existence, Kentucky proclaims her *neutrality*, and folds her arms in apparently listless indifference. When was it before that she regarded with apathy the battle which was about to be fought between the oppressor and the oppressed? She does not ignore her separate State sovereignty, it is true, by the position she assumes; nay, to proclaim neutrality is quite as high an act of sovereign power as to proclaim secession. Under what other pretext can she assume the attitude of an armed or unarmed neutral than that of her entire sovereignty? Not a partial possession of power, but a full and complete investiture, which severs all compacts with other States, releases her from all duties and obligations to the old Union, and makes her one of the nations of the earth, resting entirely upon her own resources. Such, since the declaration of her Legislature, is Kentucky at this moment. If required by the Northern States to furnish her quota of troops, she answers as an imperial sovereign, "No, we are neutral, and being neutral, we will not only not furnish troops, but we go further, and declare that neither the troops of the North or the South shall pass through our territory." Mr. Lincoln, should he find occasion, will laugh to scorn her neutrality, as he has done that of the patient Governor, not people, of Maryland. The wealthy proprietors of Louisville, who may regard the security of their town property as of a vast deal more of importance than the honor and dignity of Kentucky, will soon rejoice in the occupancy of that city by Mr. Lincoln's troops, and Frankfort be used after the same manner as Annapolis, the proud old capital of Maryland.

Many Kentuckians and many Marylanders have broken the bands, the willow withes, in which their free limbs were bound, and are standing on the ramparts of freedom for its protection. Those noble spirits have desired to encounter all the hazards and risks of the fiery contests which are approaching. To these, all praise and honor is due; their names will be enrolled in the capitol, and live immortal in story. Virginia will consecrate them, by wearing them in her inmost heart, let their States do what they may.

Thanking you again for your letter, I am, my dear Sir, most truly, etc., JOHN TYLER.

TO THE FARMERS OF VIRGINIA.

From the Petersburgh Express, Feb. 16.

Nothing is more important to be done this year than securing the largest possible supply of food for man and beast. The wants of the people and the army are to be provided for, and agricultural products are the great resources for subsistence. We would, therefore, urge upon every farmer to put forth their utmost energies in speeding the plough and the hoe—to cultivate all the land that they possibly can in grain and vegetables—to raise hogs, cattle and poultry on a larger scale than ever, and, in short, to devote themselves wholly to the work of supplying the vastly increased demand for all kinds of eatables, from an egg to a beef, and from a potato to a barn full of wheat. Patriotism, no less than a sense of interest, dictates this course. At present prices, which cannot be expected to decline materially for a year, even if peace should come, as we hope it will, ample pecuniary remuneration will reward the enterprise and industry of the farmer who will devote himself to the cultivation of the grain crops and the raising of stock, fowls, &c., as recommended in this earnest appeal.

LACK OF SMALL NOTES.

From the Petersburgh Express, Feb. 16.

What has become of the tens of thousands of dollars of the city notes, issued some months ago by the Council? They have become exceedingly scarce in this community, and it is a rare thing to see any of them in circulation. Our currency consists almost entirely of Confederate and North Carolina notes, and postage-stamps, all of which are just as good as gold—though they do not at present command as high a premium. It has been frequently suggested that the present scarcity of city notes is owing to the fact that parties in town are engaged in hoarding them up as a safer currency than Confederate money, or with the hope of getting a paltry premium on them hereafter.

NO MILITARY ARRESTS OF CITIZENS.

Gen. James Hickman was recently arrested in Huntsville, Ala., by order of Gen. Bragg. The case was brought before Judge Scruggs, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the prisoner was discharged, on the ground that the military have no right to arrest and try *citizens*, not connected with the army, by military courts.

CHANGE IN THEATRICAL PROPERTY.—During the past week Mr. John A. Duff, late of the firm of Crook & Duff, of Park Row, purchased the whole of the large building on Broadway running through to Crosby street, known as Laura Keene's theatre. By this change, Miss Keene will not be the lessee after this season, but will be succeeded by Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Joseph Jefferson, now in Australia. The circumstance has created considerable flutter in theatrical circles, and speculation is rife as to what will be the first move of the enterprising purchasers.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE SUPPER

Speeches by W. A. Darling, Chas. A. Dana, Prof. Hitchcock, Daniel S. Dickinson, Chas. S. Spencer, Esq., Col. Mix, and Others.

Under the auspices of the Republican Central Committee, Washington's Birthday was celebrated at the City Assembly Rooms last evening, by a grand supper, accompanied by music and speeches; and the most interesting feature of the occasion was the fact that many ladies graced the supper with their presence. The room was tastefully decorated—the American colors appearing in flags, banners and streamers. There were no less than six long tables, with about fifty guests to each. It is true, the proportion of ladies was small; but, the precedent of their presence will, it is to be hoped, assist in the much needed reform of our public dinners, or suppers—which, by the way, are much the same thing. Of the supper itself, it is only necessary to say that it was furnished by that excellent caterer and popular gentleman, L. F. Harrison, of Irving Hall, whose efforts on this occasion were duly appreciated by all. The confectionery ornamental pieces were appropriately decorated with miniature flags, and the whole affair was well managed. Wm. A. Darling presided, and at the table with him were, among other distinguished guests, Mayor Opdyke, Collector Barney, Edgar Ketchum, Col. Mix, Daniel S. Dickinson, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Sheridan Shook, Hon. E. D. Morgan, E. C. Cowdin, Alderman Smith, O. W. Brennan, C. S. Spencer, Alderman Hall, Dr. Lieber, Sinclair Tousey, and others of like note.

Wm. A. Darling, Chairman of the Club, at precisely 9 o'clock, commenced the talking part of the exercises by announcing that Chas. A. Dana, Esq., would, preside. In allusion to the celebration of the 131st anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his Country, Mr. Darling eulogized Washington as the father and founder of Republican principles.

Mr. Chas. A. Dana, on taking the Chair, took occasion to say that the condition of the Republic had never been so good as on this day. He thanked God, that as yet, Republican principles had not been betrayed by disgraceful any peace. He hoped that when peace, in God's good time, should come, it would be one in which we might all as patriots rejoice. He reviewed some of the victories of the past year, and the situation along the line of the rebellious States, saying that it was impossible that the South could long withstand our combined onslaughts. In conclusion he read the first regular toast as follows:

1. *The Republic*—One and indivisible; one country, one Government, one flag, one destiny.

SPEECH OF DR. HITCHCOCK.

Rev. Prof. Hitchcock responded, saying that he was happy now, as he was last year on a like occasion, to meet them. Thirteen years ago, when Daniel Webster was importuned to vote for the exclusion of Slavery from the territory of New-Mexico, he replied that he would not do so idle a thing as to reaffirm an ordinance of nature. The principle thus enunciated, Dr. Hitchcock disapproved, saying that if that vote would have enacted a *brutum fulmen*, it could certainly do no harm. If it be true that the progress of human events is but the stately tread of the Divine purpose, it is our duty to enact and reenact the will of God, which Mr. Webster thought it was so idle to reaffirm. One of the inevitable results to be developed in this progress, he classed our national unity. From the Lakes to the Gulf there is a geographical unity which is indicative of the Divine purpose. What though Mexico is included in the slope. We say unity even to the Isthmus by the free choice of the Mexicans themselves. We can never consent to the Imperial eagle leading Imperial legions to butchery and despotism. [Great applause.] At least two-thirds of our population are of English origin, while the remaining third consists of Irish, German, Scotch, French, Italians and the rest of mankind. [Laughter.] He saw besides this unity of population, a political unity—a harmony of material interests. Why then should we have war between the South and the North? Nothing but Slavery divides us. And now the death grapple is between aristocracy, standing on the black man's shoulders, and Democracy, standing with its own brawny shoulders and on God's good earth. Which shall yield? Will the Northern Democracy yield? If they would, he for one knew a future emigrant. [Laughter.] The best way to conquer aristocracy would be to knock out its underpinning—Slavery. [Applause.] Not that we merely dislike Slavery, but because we "mean business." [Applause.] Let us take the shortest, quickest way to victory, and let those who inaugurated the difficulty take all the consequences. [Applause.] Dr. Hitchcock eloquently alluded to the growing change in English opinion relative American affairs, and, in conclusion, urged his hearers to persevere in the march to the goal now almost reached. For democracy we live—for democracy we die." [Applause.]

Mr. Dana then read the next regular toast.

2. *The President of the United States.*

This was received with three cheers, and music, "Hail to the Chief."

The third regular toast was then announced as follows:

3 *The Empire State*—Great alike in its power and in its fidelity to the cause of the whole nation.

SPEECH OF HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

The venerable Attorney-General, Daniel S. Dickinson, then arose, and, after the storm of applause which greeted him had subsided, spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This day will be celebrated through all time wherever civilization travels, and the memory of the patriot Washington will ever be held sacred by the American people. He aided in founding this great Government, and it is this which has made his memory so dear. He discharged his great and benign mission, and, like the prophet Elijah, he passed away in a fiery chariot to Heaven, a mighty spirit. [Applause.] This Government is destined to pass on by a law stronger than all human resistance; to pass on to a glorious and great fruition; and we can see not only this mighty people and this great and good Government, but we can hear the footsteps of coming millions in the distance. [Applause.] A rebellion threatens this great and genial Government, that has come down to bless our people like the genial sunshine that sheds its rays upon all of God's children alike—that has come down like the refreshing rains of heaven. This benign Government, it is said, has put its nose into the water that came to rebellion to drink! This wolf-Government has attempted to fasten its fangs upon the lamb of rebellion. [Laughter.] What shall the Empire State say? what shall the Empire State do, in this emergency? There is no half-way house—there is no compromising. Here are two great antagonisms—a Government and a rebellion—the Government of Washington, a rebellion hatched in hell [applause]; and where shall she cast her potential voice? We say the Empire State should say, war, uncompromising war [great applause]—war to the knife until the rebellion is put down. [Renewed applause.] If a riot should arise in your City here, would our friend, the good Mayor, send out a mission of peace to it? Or would he send out the majesty of the laws to crush it down to darkness and the dust? It is a question between government and rebellion, and you may baptize it as often as choose, and it will be the same rebellion still. It is feared by politicians that somebody may be incidentally wronged. Zenophanes, the celebrated transmigration philosopher, begged an associate to abstain from the chastisement of a dog; for, he said, he could recognize in his outcry and howl the voice of a deceased friend; and there are many politicians the moment they hear Slavery cry, believe they hear the voice of a deceased friend. [Laughter and applause.] Now, I have been one of the conservative beings; not according to the modern definition of conservatism. I was for letting Slavery entirely alone, to work out its own problem. When they said Constitution, I said Constitution; when they appealed to that as a sword and shield, I invoked its protection for them; when they said fight, I said fight, (applause;) and when they said, "Who can make war upon the beast?" I said, the American people. [Applause.] I have had no interest upon the subject, except to afford them the shield of the Constitution, so long as they invoked it; but, when they threw it away—when they resorted to arms—I said then, put them down by the power of the American people, and I say it now. [Cheers, and cries of "Good!" "Good!"] I was an old-fashioned Democrat, as you may remember; I am a Democrat now of the straightest sect; and a great many who were Abolitionists when I was a Democrat, or tried to be if it paid, now call me to account and say I am radical, very radical indeed, [laughter,] and they are conservative. Well, I admit they are conservative in the sense that they are opposed to the Union and all its institutions and interests. If they mean to indicate that I mean to make this cure complete and thorough, then I am radical. [Applause.] For, being fairly in, I have an idea to see this matter fairly out. [Applause.] The question of Emancipation has become one of the questions of the day; it cannot be blinked any longer. [Cheers.] And I have no disposition to get round it. Heretofore many of you have thought I took the wrong side of the question, but I took one side. [Laughter.] I never took both on any question. I took the side of letting this question entirely alone, so long as they appealed to the Constitution. When they threw that away and repudiated it—I said, and I want the reporters to be sure and get me down now, (I speak for the benefit of political sneaks generally,) [laughter]—I say that the only safeguard of Slavery was the Constitution, which recognized it; that the opinional world is against it, and the instincts of humanity and religion are against it; the advance of civilization is against it; the interests, moral, material, commercial, religious, are all against it; and, while I would prosecute a war solely and entirely for the purpose of putting down this rebellion, if Slavery happens to go along with it, I will hold up both hands and cry, Amen. [Great applause.] I never favored it as an institution; I favored letting it alone when they invoked the Constitution; when they threw that away and exposed it in its nakedness and deformity, I cared not how quickly nor how summarily it went by the board. [Applause.] They sent their pitcher to the well once too much. [Applause and laughter.] The friends of Slavery have done what its enemies never could have done, and the Abolitionists ought to hold a meeting of thanksgiving and of celebration and of prayer, to the friends of Slavery, for destroying it upon the face of the earth. [Applause.]

I was never of the trading, and robbing, and expediency class of Democrats. I belonged to the Jacksonian Democracy, whose creed was, first and foremost, that *the Union must and shall be preserved.* [Applause.] There I stand to-day, and when they set up an image for me to worship, I say to them, as Wallace said to Edward:

> "Unto my God three times I daily bow,
> But, little coxcomb Knight, pray what art thou?"

Our Democratic friends,—I don't acknowledge them as *the* Democracy,—a spurious imitation, not the genuine Jacob Townsend,—they obtained a great conservative victory in the last Fall elections! Well, we have heard of the man who drew the elephant in the lottery, and who could not sell him, could not give him away, and could not keep him, (laughter,) and didn't exactly know what to do when he got there. [Laughter.] Now I apprehend that our friends who succeeded in the last Fall's election have drawn the political elephant, they seem to have a good deal of trouble with him, and not to know precisely what to do with him. Their counsels are evidently divided. Before the election they were opposed to arbitrary arrests, but since the election they seem to be a good deal puzzled. They change their spots, as the lady advised her little son, who inquired whether the leopard could change his spots; to be sure he can my son, by going from one spot to another. [Laughter.] And they seem to be in the same condition—going from one spot to another. They were, before the elections, for the most liberal propositions for peace. Now some of them think it best, on the whole, to prosecute the war.

The English people and their position has been alluded to. The English people are with us, and Prince Albert was with us, and with his dying hand corrected dispatches for the purpose of mitigating the controversy between the English people and the American people, Queen Victoria is with us, (applause,) while that miserable, degraded, hireling organ, the London *Times*, is against us. These, with Bright and Cobden, (applause,) and a host of others, are with us.

In this contest, the Empire State should not stand between the putting down of this rebellion and the American people. She has a great and mighty mission to perform. I invoke her people of all parties, repudiating all political ideas, to march forward in this great and mighty war. I invoke her children to raise their hands against this monster that has come to torment them before their time. I invoke woman at the domestic altar to raise her effectual prayer to Heaven against this infernal monster. I invoke her sons to come forward, not only upon the battle-field, but I invoke them to come forward in every lane of life, in every avenue of society, to put down this rebellion and to save this Government, the last and great hope of man. [Applause.] Mighty God, I say if this Government must fall, if it must go down, in blood and tears, if the example of Washington and the great spirits of the Revolution, and those who founded this great country must go down, let not the Empire State contribute its mighty influence. [Applause.] Give us rather oceans of blood, give us rivers of tears, give us pestilence, give us famine, give us a life of suffering, give us an ignoble death, rather than curse us and our memory forever by the idea that we have contributed to uphold this rebellion. (Applause.) When this Union perishes, Oh! may it perish by the force of a foreign foe. Let not this foundation be sapped; let it not fall a prey to the assassin's dagger; let it perish by foreign force, so that when it shall perish we may not say that like the stricken eagle, it has fallen by its own action, and especially by the action of the Empire State, when

> "Like the struck eagle stretched upon the plain,
> No more through rolling clouds to soar again,
> Viewed his own feathers on the fatal dart,
> And winged the shaft that quivered in his heart;
> Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel,
> He nursed the pinion that impelled the steel,
> While the same plumage that warmed his nest,
> Drank the last life-drop from his bleeding breast."

No! it shall not be; the Empire State shall stand in this great controversy; it shall come forward with the influence of its sons and daughters; it shall come forward with the interests of all ages and sexes and conditions, and rescue our land from the hand of the despoiler. God grant it, God grant it, my friends. [Enthusiastic and prolonged applause.]

The following toasts were then read:

4. *The Commercial Metropolis*—Its wealth and prosperity are due to the vitality of Freedom; may it ever remember that material results are the work of moral causes.

Music—"Home, Sweet Home."

5. *The Spirit and Example of Washington*—Now dearer than ever to the people who have pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor in defence of the free institutions and the national unity with which his existence and his glory were identified.

6. *The Constitution of the United States*—A noble instrument, formed to perpetuate the blessings of liberty and not the curses of bondage.

Music—"Yankee Doodle."

7. *The Army and Navy of the United States*—All honor to their heroism and devotion.

Music—"The Red, White and Blue."

To the seventh toast, Col. Mix, of the New-York cavalry, responded. He did not object to circulating Copperhead journals in the army in active service. He did object to seeing them read in the hospitals, because he was opposed to giving dying soldiers an inducement to swear. [Laughter and applause] He predicted a bright future for our arms before another moon, saying that Charleston would be crushed to the dust, and the old flag will float over Fort Sumter again. [Applause.] He said the army was never in better condition than to-day. It was not demoralized. Baring the mud, Gen. Hooker could gain a victory any day. [Applause.] The army would stand by the President, the President would stand by the people, and the Proclamation and God would stand by us all. [Applause.] At present he knew there was a hopeful spirit in the army that the question would be settled and the Union be restored.

Mr. Dana next read the following (eighth) toast:

8. *The Proclamation of Freedom*—A military act necessary for the National defence, but none the less memorable in history as wiping off an infinite blot from the fair fame of the American people.

SPEECH OF CHAS. S. SPENCER, ESQ.—THE PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM.

I am grateful for the privilege given me to reply to that toast. Men are mortal, and pass away, but the principle of freedom, upon which the original organization of the Republican party was based, and by which it has abided in the hour of triumph, as in that of defeat, is immortal, and will cling to its vigorous vitality until death shall strike the shackles from the limbs of the last slave on earth, release him from oppression and suffering, and reward him with the freedom of immortality. [Applause.]

The brightest, the most glorious page in the history of the Nineteenth Century, will be that which records the Proclamation of Emancipation. While the despotisms of the Old World repudiates Slavery, the Republic of the new clings to it with an eager tenacity. It dominates over the nation. It controls with iron rule its legislators. It imperiously dictates its entire policy. It degrades labor. It impoverishes at home, and disgraces abroad. It outrages humanity, it tortures the body, it destroys the soul. It insults every free white men in the nation. It drags as captive behind its triumphal car the frightened cringing doughfaced North. [Applause.] To oppose its progress, to battle with its baneful influences, the Republican Party sprang into existence. In 1856, under its leader Fremont, it was defeated, and the Old Public Functionary elected. It acquiesced. In 1860, it was successful, and elevated to the President's chair Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.] Slavery appealed from the ballot to the bullet. It inaugurated a rebellion. It compelled us to expend treasure, and to pour out blood. It was the *cause* of the rebellion. Its maintenance and extension were and are the objects of the rebellion, and the President of the United States honored himself, his party and the age in which he lives, when he proclaimed that, on the 1st of January, 1863, the slave of every rebel in arms should be *free*. [Applause.] The slave aristocracy of the South may writhe, the slave Democracy of the North may howl, but whatever the event of the war, the doom of Slavery is pronounced. The rebels against our Government are even now treading upon a thin crust which overlies the fires of a volcano, and they know it.

The diseased imagination of Cromwell painted in the air hands holding daggers aimed at his heart. Southern rebels gaze into space and fear to see hands with daggers pointed to avenge long years of wrong, and as they gaze their arms are paralyzed.

Let this war march on amidst the desperate struggles of rebels in arms, amidst traitor sympathy of Northern Copperheads. Let this war march on, at whatever cost of money, at whatever sacrifices of life, at whatever results of privation, of suffering, until the Union shall be restored—not as it was, with the rebel South indemnified for the expenses of the war, and secured in its original property; not as it was, with the curse of the old rebellion ready to create a new one, but, as I believe it is destined to be, peopled with millions of happy *freemen*, entering upon a new course of prosperity and honor, and blessing the hour when Abraham Lincoln penned the Proclamation of Emancipation. [Great applause.]

The following toasts were also given and responded to:

9. *Woman*—In this crisis of her country's danger, the inspirer, the helper, the consoler; with courage in her heart, and faith in her soul, she scorns alike the base suggestions of treason, and the disgraceful counsels of cowardice.

10. *The Newspaper Press*—The beacon and watch-tower of public safety.

11. *The Party of Loyal Men*—Who, shunning all alliance with treason, forsake other associations to rally round the banner of the Union.

12. *The War for the Union*—Waged not merely for the integrity and the liberties of one nation, but for the hopes and interests of universal humanity.

13. *Peace*—A blessing to be realized only by crushing out rebellion, and wiping out Slavery, its cause; in nothing else can the nation find indemnity for the past or security for the future; God grant that such a peace may soon be achieved.

The convivial assemblage separated at a late hour. The following were the Committee of Arrangements: W. P. Estabrook, C. A. Dana, Sinclair Tousey, H. W. Smith, C. S. Spencer, D. L. Pettee, A. M. Palmer.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Gov. Letcher and his Hostages—He will be Compelled to give them up—Exchange of Officers taken at Fredericksburgh—Gen. Foster gone to Newbern—Seizure of Smuggled Whisky, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 19, 1863.

Col. Ludlow, Chief of Staff of Gen. Dix, arrived last evening from City Point, by the flag-of-truce boat *Henry Burden*. Assurances have been given him by the rebel Commissioner, that the Virginia Legislature would oppose the action of Gov. Letcher in holding certain Union prisoners as a reprisal for bushwackers and other individuals, seized by us, whom he styles as belonging to the Virginia State forces. He will be compelled, in a few days, to hand these Union men over to the custody of the Confederate authorities, when they will be duly exchanged. The steamer *State of Maine* is still waiting at City Point for prisoners who have yet to be received at Richmond prior to their rendition. Among them will be about thirty of our officers who were taken at Fredericksburgh, after the date of Jeff. Davis's Proclamation, thus showing that his intention of handing them over to the Governor of Virginia as violators of Virginia laws, in "inciting negro insurrection," has been altered by circumstances and the action of the Confederate Congress. The return of further citizen prisoners is postponed. They have not yet been collected at Richmond from the several sections of the South where they were seized; nor has our Government as yet done its part in gathering at Washington Confederate citizen prisoners, as recently intended. The exchange is, therefore, postponed for a fortnight.

Gen. Foster sailed this morning in the *S. R. Spaulding* for Newbern, to take charge of those troops yet in North Carolina. The reinforcements he lately brought to Gen. Hunter at Port Royal, will be commanded by that General.

The seizure of a quantity of kegs, containing smuggled whisky, was made this morning by the Provost-Marshal here on board the Baltimore boat. The kegs were placed in apple barrels, with apples both on the top and bottom. Whisky was found exuding from one barrel, and the whole invoice was then examined. They were addressed to Suffolk, and consigned to order, therefore the consignee is not known.

The plan of Gen. Dix in placing refugee colored people upon vacated farms of rebels, is being fast carried out, under the supervision of Mr. C. B. Wilder and Dr. Brown, who have received the necessary seeds from the North, and, to a considerable extent, implements. The Government has furnished several carts, and thirty condemned horses, with a prospect of more. These latter, though unfit for army uses, will answer for farm work. A large plantation near Norfolk, of the rebel Wise, late Governor of Virginia, is included in the intended appropriations yet to be made for the above purpose; but as the land is reported poor, its availability is questioned. Moreover, its situation is favorable for kidnapping negroes by soldiers, who have recently committed this outrage, and sold their victims for Confederate money within the rebel lines. This money they can sell in Norfolk at from 60 to 75 per cent. discount

Two rebel officers, with three men, were recently seen in a boat off Pig Point, inspecting with glasses the shores of Newport's News, with the idea of ascertaining if the newly arrived forces were encamped there. Dr. Brown, on Craney Island, immediately on hearing the fact, sent a Sergeant, with ten men, to capture them, but the birds had flown. It is supposed they had issued from one of the creeks flowing into the Nansemond, and passed the guard-boat at the mouth of that river during a fog. N.

FROM JAMAICA.

The Alabama on a Cruise—The Officers and Crew of the Hatteras Sent to Key West—The Oneida After the Rebel Privateers.

The British schooner *Julie*, Capt. Crocker, from Kingston, Jamaica, arrived yesterday, bringing dates to 2d inst.

The Confederate steamer *Alabama* left that port on the 26th, on a cruise. The ship *Borodino*, Capt. Flowers, from England, had been chartered by the United States Vice Consul, to convey to Key West the officers and crew of the United States steamer *Hatteras*, sunk by the *Alabama*.. When off Cape Nicola, Hayti, on Feb. 7, she was boarded by a boat from the United States steamer *Oneida*, in search of the *Alabama* and *Oreto*. At the same time saw the flag-ship *Wachusett*.

Prize Cases in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 21.

United States District-Attorney Coffey denies the statement contained in the recent Washington telegram, relative to the costs of proceedings in the sale of naval prizes at this port. Instead of being 15 per cent. only, they do not exceed 6 per cent., and in many cases 4 and 5.

Gen. Shields.

Gen. Shields sailed, yesterday, in the *Champion* for California.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

Spread of the Polish Insurrection.

The Insurgents Suffer a Defeat.

Insurrection Against the French in Cochin China.

Speech of Queen Victoria on the Opening of the British Parliament.

A Loan Offered to the Rebel Government.

Financial and Commercial News.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 21.

The steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 7th, *via* Queenstown on the 8th inst., arrived at this port at 11 o'clock this forenoon. Her dates are one week later than those already to hand.

The *Canada* has 18 passengers for Boston, and 150 Lancashire operatives, sent out by Miss Burdett Coutts.

The *Canada* reports: Passed, on the night of the 10th inst., a steamer supposed to be the *China*.

The following is the latest news *via* Queenstown:

The Poland insurrection was spreading.

Wengrow, Poland, had been taken by the Russians after a sanguinary battle. The insurgents were dispersed.

The United States Consul at Cardiff writes that no Confederate vessel is lying there, as reported. The vessel in question formerly belonged to Baltimore, but is legitimately engaged in the Brazilian trade.

There is news of an insurrection in Cochin China, and desperate attacks on the French forces. Severe fighting had taken place, but the Cochin Chinese were repulsed with heavy loss.

It was asserted that France had asked Spain to send back her troops to Cochin China, and that Spain replied that she would respect the treaty she had concluded with that country.

The Queen's speech had been delivered, and was sent out by the steamers *Glasgow* and *Nova Scotian*.

The speech contains very little of importance, except the following:

"Her Majesty has abstained from taking any step, with a view to induce a cessation of the conflict between the contending parties of the North American States, *because it has not yet seemed to her that any such overtures could be attended with a probability of success.* Her Majesty has viewed, with the deepest concern, the desolating warfare which still rages in those regions, and she has witnessed, with heartfelt grief, the severe distress and suffering which that war has inflicted upon a large class of Her Majesty's subjects, but which have been borne by them with great fortitude and exemplary resignation. *It is some consolation to Her Majesty to be led to hope that this suffering and this distress are rather diminishing than increasing*, and that some renewal of employment is beginning to take place in the manufacturing districts."

In the House of Lords, the question being on an address in reply to the Queen's Speech, Earl Derby said he had no objection to make to the course of the Government in regard to the American war, but he regretted they had not joined with France in the attempt, however hopeless, to effect such an armistice and cessation of hostilities as would lead the two parties to reflect on the miseries and hopelessness of the war in which they were engaged. He ended by approving the course of the Government on the American question.

It was stated that the steamship *Adriatic* has been ordered to get ready for sea, and proceed to New-York.

The *Times* states that it is reported that an offer was made some two months ago, by certain parties in Paris, to negotiate a loan for the Confederate Government of five millions sterling, on the basis of cotton at 5d. per pound, the holder having the option, after a certain period, of exchanging his cotton for Confederate Bonds at 70, bearing 8 per cent. interest; and this has been partially accepted.

The Prince of Wales has taken his seat in the House of Lords.

It is confirmed that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg has declined the Greek throne.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 7.

COTTON dull and prices weak. Sales to-day 2,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS dull but steady.

PROVISIONS flat.

Consols for money 92⅝.

Illinois Central shares 40@39 discount.

Eries, 46@47.

NEWS VIA LIVERPOOL.

The steamship *Teutonia* arrived out on the 5th, and the *Damascus* on the 6th instant.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales for the week at 30,500 bales; market irregular and quiet, but prices unchanged.

Private Cotton Circulars call American ⅛d.@¼d. lower on the week.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady.

Provisions dull but steady.

The steamship *Canada* reports: Passed, steamship *Edinburgh*, on the 14th inst.

A Rebel Newspaper in Iowa Suppressed.

THE KEOKUK CONSTITUTION DESTROYED.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 20.

The office of the Keokuk *Constitution* was destroyed yesterday by the convalescents in the hospital. The types were thrown into the street and the presses broken up and part of them thrown into the river.

A New Steamship Line between Boston and Europe.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 20.

Edward S. Tobey, A. A. Lawrence and James M. Beebe, have petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature to be incorporated as the "American Steamship Company," with a capital of two million dollars. The steamers are to run between Boston and Europe.

The Death of the Wife of Edwin Booth

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 21.

The wife of Edwin Booth died this morning in Dorchester, after a brief illness. She was formerly Miss Mary Devlin, a young actress of much promise, and greatly esteemed in private life.

FROM VENEZUELA.

Address of Gen. Paez to the People—Arrest of the Minister of War—Mr. Seward's Rebuke of the American Minister—His Reply, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CARACAS, Monday, Jan. 12, 1863.

Mr. EADES, the new United States Consul for Maracaibo, has at length received his exequatur, and started for his port of destination. The delay in his case has arisen from the doubt of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs as to precedents in the case of Consuls accredited to blockaded ports.

The depredations upon American commerce by the cruisers of the rebel States have become so serious, that the few vessels hitherto owned in the United States and trading to the ports of Venezuela, have recently been sold to British owners, and now make the voyage of the islands *en route*. Coffee, indigo, hides, cochineal, &c., are becoming scarce, so that some few vessels have been compelled to take gold in exchange for their cargoes, and return in ballast.

Some remarkable developments have been recently made as to the ill-treatment of prisoners by the rebel Chiefs of South America, and their plans for the absorption of the Republics of New-Granada and Ecuador, as well as Venezuela. Depots for the plottings of these marauders exist on many of the adjacent islands, held as colonies by European Powers, conspicuous among which are St. Thomas, Trinidad and Curaçoa. It is time that the "Great Powers" should cease to shelter this political petit larceny. The United States, being also now the victim of similar machinations, should certainly take part in protesting against this piratical occupation of the islands along the American coasts. It can no longer afford to ignore this incessant predatory warfare upon the Republican Governments.

It is rumored that the American Minister here has been recently rebuked by his Government for having recognized the Government of Gen. PAEZ, and that his Secretary, who has just returned home, is the bearer of a letter to Mr. SEWARD on the subject, giving sufficient reasons for his course, reminding the Secretary of the autograph letter of President LINCOLN, of which he was the bearer, and claiming that otherwise he would not have been in a position to receive the $100,000 which the Venezuelano Government has recently paid him for American claimants. Aside from these considerations, however, it is a matter of history that the Government of Gen. PAEZ rose spontaneously from the people, as a creation of necessity, and in compliance with the urgent demands of the constituted authorities of the several provinces, and that Gen. PAEZ assumed power with great hesitancy and reluctance, only as a remedy for the impending anarchy.

Gen. ECHEZURIA, the Minister of War, has recently been arrested for conspiracy against some of his colleagues in the Government. I forward a translation of the eloquent address which Gen. PAEZ issued to the people last Saturday. It has had an electric effect.

THE ADDRESS OF GEN. PAEZ.

President PAEZ opened his address as follows:

"VENEZOLANO: Sixteen months have now transpired since, by your will, I took charge of the Republic. You have certainly not forgotten how obstinately I refused the power you then offered me; but Venezuela had had no Government since the 29th of August, 1861, and by accepting the control of affairs on the 10th of September, I saved you at least from the horrors of anarchy. My personal desires for retirement were made to wrestle with my love of country, and finally to succumb to what seemed the inexorable mandate of the people.

The forms of the Constitution had been impiously perverted to consummate the ruin of the country, and the embarrassments resulting from its action unseated one Government after another. The crisis demanded an exceptional system—a system as rigorous as that which menaced and outraged the patience of society, and as strong as the resolution it evinced to withstand it.

Thus only can be explained, my countrymen, the unheard of unanimity with which was effected that change in the Republic which invested me with power. I wrested it from no one—you placed it in my hands, without spilling one drop of blood, without a single cry of opposition. Neither had the liberating army the initiative of the movement. It respected your free vote, and adhered cordially to your will. It obeyed me with cheerfulness, and continued its alliance with you for the defence of our sacred national cause."

President PAEZ then alluded to what he had thus far accomplished by reëstablishing the public credit, and preserving peace with foreign nations. Had he consulted his own inclinations, he would much have preferred retiring to private life, but this he could not do while the State was distracted by dissensions. He proceeded:

The cruel war which ungenerous passions wage against society—a war without name—an incendiary raid which has raised a political standard as a pretentious cover for its crimes—has not yet terminated its mad career. It has already lasted three years. Four successive administrations of the Government have failed to satisfy the destructive spirit which props up the disturbing of the public peace. They struggle not for principles but for men. They accept but their own Government—that of disorder, anarchy and crime. For them it is merely a question of personal interest. From that malignant source flows the iniquitous tenacity that actuates them to the display of such absolute contempt for the welfare of the country; without remorse for its sufferings, its mourning or its ruin.

If the rebels could be, at last, able to subject you to their control, it would be preferable for Venezuela that the laws should disappear under the surges of another deluge. A country without protection—families outraged—property robbed—a people without liberty—without industry—impoverished, degraded and despised. Such would be the doleful spectacle that we would furnish to the eyes of the world.

After dwelling upon this topic at some length, he said:

Another danger threatens you nearly. That danger is the discontent which anomalous situations are apt to engender. No Government can avoid it. It must be left to your good sense to allay the tempest it may possibly raise. Although the discontented may assume the garb of patriotism, you already know that this is the habitual cloak for personal designs. Penetrate its motives, and you will not find in many cases other than puerile pretexts, unworthy to figure in company with the destinies of a people. Be prepared for their apparent tendencies. He who conspires against those who, in high official places, lend me efficient coöperation, conspire necessarily against me. The day that any fraction or circle pretend to dictate to me changes or elections against my will, I will not hesitate to resign authority.

After making an earnest appeal for an efficient, united support from all, the President concluded as follows:

I have already said that at my age, and with my antecedents, no personal ambition is possible. I have already passed through every ordeal—power and banishment, honors and martyrdom. Nothing remains for me to covet. But I should answer your call. I have served you because you have willed it. I serve you because it is your will. As long as it be so I will continue in your service with loyalty and fervor.

Given in Caracas, on the 10th of January, 1863.

This address speaks for itself. It is a perfect vindication of its illustrious author, and in its simple recital of facts, accounts for the evidences of affection and enthusiasm which greets him here at every step. I spent the evening at his chateau after the arrest of Gen. ECHEZURIA, and witnessed the unfeigned affliction which this circumstance brought to him. It is, indeed, melancholy, at this period of life, when called upon by the unanimous voice of the people to devote the remaining days of his existence to the restoration of his country, to find himself so grievously disappointed in one upon whom so much of his favor and confidence had been lavished. But the proofs against Gen. ECHEZURIA were too palpable, and the action of the Government was prompt and decisive. His arrest was effected without exciting the least attention, and after being held for a day or so at the Cuartel de Artilleria, under the charge of Gen. HAGADORN, where he was treated with the utmost courtesy and consideration, he was allowed to take leave of his friends, and was finally removed to La Guaira, where he is now held. To show the mutual confidence between the people and the Government, it is only necessary to add, that Gen. ECHEZURIA was removed in open day, in the ordinary public coach, and with his wife beside him. It is probable that he will take the next packet for St. Thomas, and that Gen. FIGUEREDO will be named as his successor.

EXCELSIOR.

Regimental Orders of Harris Light Cavalry—Col. Kilpatrick Resumes Command.

CAMP BAYARD, Va., Feb. 9, 1863.

The commanding officer takes this, the first opportunity offered since his return, to say to the Regiment officers and men that he is happy and proud to place himself at the head of a regiment in discipline and numbers so formidable, and for deeds of daring so well known, as the Harris Light Cavalry. He knows and appreciates full well the responsibility he has taken upon himself, and he hopes to faithfully and with success discharge each and every duty. He only asks a cheerful obedience to orders, and that the regiment may have the same confidence in him that he has in the regiment. Fairly and justly he will treat officers and men, as one comrade should treat another who, with him, have volunteered to dare a soldier's death, in a just and holy cause. Merit, attention to duty, and bravery in the field, will have quick promotion. [illegible] imated the hearts who first dared to charge, amid the gloom of night, the rebel barricade at Falmouth, once return. Let us hope, nay, long, as we did then, and as soldiers should, for the hour of battle, that we may, by glorious deeds, add to those now chiseled on the pillar of fame, high on which is written in letters deep, "Harris Light Cavalry."

F. KILPATRICK, Col. Commanding.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

A Mexican Resume of Events in the Month of January.

The *Heraldo*, of Mexico City, in its monthly review, gives the following account of what had passed during the month:

MEXICO, Jan. 27.

By decree of the 23d of last month the Government ordered that the payment of all debts for direct taxes should be made, from that date, in money or goods necessary for the national army, granting fifteen full working days to every one owing taxes to pay his quota without any new charge.

The citizen General-in-Chief of the army of the East, by decree of the 24th of last December, ordered to be dissolved the communities of religious ladies, who were by effect of another former regulation collected in private houses. He gave notice that the papers for granting portions to the above named religious ladies would be given to them immediately, or their next of kin.

The supreme Government has ordered the tax for fortifications to cease.

The invading army has had in the present month a considerable increase of allies. To MARQUEZ, BUEYES PINTOS, MEJIA and COLIMILLA, there have been added CHACON, ARGUELLES and JIMENES MENDIZABEL. The latter having fallen into the hands of citizen Col. CUELLAR, was immediately put to death at San Martin Texmelucan.

The commander of the Fourth Squadron de Zacatecas, PILAR VILLARREAL, placing himself between Tecamachalco and Quecholac, places occupied by the invaders, took from them 300 mules. The National Guard of Tlacotepec also took, near Palmar, 500 mules that were being taken to the French. The General-in-Chief paid to the captors the value of the said mules, which were taken to Puebla. Part of them have been sent to the Capital, where they are now being used.

The General-in-Chief of the Army of the Centre has ordered, that there be established in this capital four hospitals: to the east, in the Ex-Convent of the Santisima, the proprietors of which have given it up for that purpose; to the north, in the locality occupied by the Prison of Santiago Tlatelolco; to the west, in the building adjoining the Church of San Hipolito; and to the south, in a part of the College of Vizcainas.

In the movement which the French made from Jalapa to Perote, they were twice attacked by the cavalry force under the command of Gen. AURELIANO RIVERA, who were stationed there for that purpose. Without minding their number, our soldiers attacked the enemy, doing them much damage.

The Legislature of the State of Tabasco closed its sessions on the 21st of last November, the Executive being previously invested with extraordinary powers.

Citizen Gen. NEGRETE came to this city, where he was complimented as he deserved. He is now in Puebla, at the head of the division under his command.

A force, composed of 1,500 French, occupied Tehuacan, but afterwards abandoned the city.

At the moment when the French left Coscomatepec, a town of the district of Cordova, to go to Orizaba, it was occupied by our forces, and legal order again established there, as also in the other places of the same district.

The Legislature of the State of Guanajuato closed their sessions, with the usual formalities, on Dec. 15.

Tlacotalpan, a town on the leeward coast of Vera Cruz, was occupied—not having forces that could defend it—by a party of French, who were in a few days completely routed, being obliged to take to the water, to reach a war-steamer that was anchored in the river, leaving several killed and wounded, with arms and horses.

By order of the military commander of Tlaxcala, 612 mules were seized, which had been sold to the French by some traitors, and were proceeding to Chalchicomula, guarded by eight armed serving men who were likewise seized. Citizen-General HUERTA, Governor of the State of Michoacan, came to the capital to confer with the Supreme Government, and having obtained his object returned to the capital of the State under his command to collect as large a force as possible to incorporate with the army of the East, and to take part in the foreign war.

In conformity with the decree of the Congress of the Union of the 10th of December, the Citizen-President of the Republic ordered to be set at liberty the four prisoners of the French army who were in the jail of Santiago Tlatelolco, on account of the enemy having done the same with some prisoners whom they took from the advanced guard of our forces in occupying San Andrés Chalchicomula.

There has been formed, in Puebla a legion, consisting of employes and private persons on horseback, with the name of Calpulalpam to attend Gen. ESTABA when the campaign begins under the command of Citizen-Col. MALDONADO.

In virtue of the sentence of the proper magistrate, the Germans who took down the arms of Spain from the door of the Vice-Consul of that nation, in Tampico, replaced it publicly in the same place from where they had torn it down, and gave in writing a full satisfaction which has been published in the different papers of the Republic.

The primary and secondary elections of the Corporation of Mexico City took place on the days and in the manner commanded by the law. The candidates elected merit the public esteem, and much is expected in favor of the city from their activity and honesty. On the 15th inst. they took the customary oath and entered on the duties of the offices which the people have confided to them.

VIDAURRI had an immense majority of votes as Constitutional Governor of the State of New-Leon and Coahuila.

The decree for taxing capitalists has been amended, comprising a greater number of persons, for which purpose as well as for arranging the sum to be paid, the memorial of the Committee appointed for that purpose was presented.

The civil war which caused so many evils in the State of Yucatan, terminated with the defeat and complete dispersion of the rebels headed by Pedro ACERETO. The Government of the State will be able to apply itself to the following up of the Indians, who have seized the opportunity to do all the harm they could to that part of the Republic, the prey to a civil war which some of its wicked citizens sustained against it.

The Frenchmen expelled, who were detained in Leon, State of Guanajuato, through fear of the gangs of robbers that abound in that quarter, have left, attended by a force that were escorting a convoy in direction to the port of Manzanillo.

The sword of honor which the Mexicans resident in California had ordered to be made as a present to Gen. ZARAGOZA, conqueror of the French on the 5th of May, had arrived in Mexico city. It was sent to Gen. ALVAREZ, who transmitted it to citizen Deputy ALTAMIRANO, to present it as he did to the Congress of the Union.

The decree granting a pardon, published by Gen. DOBLADO, as Civil and Military Governor of the State of Jalisco, has had a good effect. The large number of persons who had taken up arms against the Government have applied for the pardon. Gen. DOBLADO has not confined himself to that regulation in order to reëstablish the disturbed tranquillity in various places of the State, but has dictated other measures as prudent as the above, having succeeded in diminishing the bands of robbers who were the terror of Jalisco, from which State it is hoped that they will disappear.

The Supreme Government has determined that the legal age for the inhabitants of the Federal district and territories shall commence at 21.

The Government, wishing to introduce all possible economy, so as to be able to meet with more facility the wants of the present war, and that the necessities of the defenders of independence and liberty may be attended to, has determined to reduce the number and the salaries of the employes of the various offices of the Government. This reform, which our present situation demanded, has already been put in execution, with the approbation of the Press, who cry out for economy in all the expenses.

The Supreme Government has appointed Gen. GARZA chief of the forces, to operate against the traitors of Sierra Gorda, and Gen. ALCALDE as second in command. Citizen MANUEL TERREROS having refused the government of the district, citizen PONCIANO ARRIAGA has been appointed, who took the oath and entered upon the duties of the office.

A section of artillery, consisting of seventeen pieces, of heavy calibre, and two hundred artillery men, left on the 5th inst. Zacatecas for the Capital.

The patriotic Junta has agreed to celebrate the 5th of February as the anniversary of the passing of the Code of 1857, now declared a national holiday, in which the First Magistrate of the Republic has thought proper to concur. The same junta has agreed to petition the Supreme Government that there be ordered the complete ejectment from the convents of the nuns, applying the value of the buildings which they now occupy to the expenses of the war of the army of the East.

The Supreme Government has ordered that any person who acknowledges to any capital of that which hitherto has been destined to public worship should present himself to manifest its amount—50 per cent. in specie being fixed as the basis.

The Supreme Government has ordered that the traitors of Tampico shall be judged with all the rigor of the law.

With the energy that the compromised situation of the country demands, the Citizen Secretary of the Treasury is carrying into effect the supreme regulations that have been ordered, namely, that capitalists shall contribute to the support of the army which defends the nationality.

As soon as Gen. ORTEGA received information that the enemy were preparing to advance, he dictated with the energy and activity that characterize him, the proper means, that everything may be ready for the defence of the city, in the neighborhood of which the invaders bit the dust. Seconded by the Generals and Commanders of the army which he has at his orders, and reckoning upon the enthusiasm of the troops, filled with desire of fighting, await the foreign enemy, he has put the city in the best state of defence and awaits the Frenchmen.

By decree of the Supreme Government, published on the 22d ult., it has been resolved that the assay duty upon silver in bullion, should be increased to [illegible] per cent. instead of 3, which has been hitherto paid.

By [illegible] regulation [illegible] for receiving and paying [illegible] been ordered to [illegible] course of what is due being closed to the end of December last, the amount of which the Government will settle the manner of liquidating and paying.

CANADA WEST.

The Toronto Globe on the Side of the Union—Canadian Sentiment—A Scene—Hamilton.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAMILTON, C. W., Monday, Feb. 16, 1863.

The first circumstance which will perhaps strike the observer who visits Canada West, is that the only Canadian daily sold on the train (Great Western Road) is the Toronto *Globe*—a paper which, in its able editorials as well as in its general news tone, exhibits warm sympathy with the Federal Government in its attempts to crush the existing rebellion. If straws do show the way the wind blows, as popularly supposed, this fact would seem to indicate that the state of the Canadian mind, among the intelligent, reading classes, is less favorable to the cause of the South than has been popularly supposed in the North. My observation, during a week spent here, with "eyes and ears open," confirms this impression. There are, of course, sympathizers with the South; but they do not seem to embrace any considerable portion of the better classes. By "better classes" I mean not the aristocratic or moneyed classes, as such. I mean the classes wherein is the greatest development of morality, of refinement, of Christianity, and intellectual culture. Aristocrats—codfish or other—are not to be expected to sympathize very heartily with a democratic people who are at war with the aristocratic and monarchical element of their country, as is the case with us in the United States.

I was peculiarly struck—not to say mortified—by an incident which came under my notice in the Great Western cars. A Canadian gentleman fell into a good-natured discussion (at least on the Canadian's part) with a regular down east Yankee. The latter was one of those rare specimens of the genuine article, with which tourists occasionally come in contact. He wore a seedy brown overcoat, a rusty tile, and ambitious pantaloons; I mean pantaloons which manifested a strong desire to rise—by creeping up over his cow-hide boot-tops. He had a "chor" of tobacco in his mouth, which served him as an apology, I suppose, for making a nasty puddle on the car-floor; and in his breast pocket he carried a plethoric pocket-book, tied about with a string, which he ever and anon pulled from its resting-place, and, seemingly satisfied it was "thar," returned again. His language was the classic article—the genuine Sam Slick stuff. He said "dew" for do, "shue" for shoe, "and everything in proportion." He announced himself as being a resident of Providence, R. I. The Canadian gentleman I took to be a lawyer, from peculiar indications; and it was certainly amusing to see with what infinite trouble the Canadian was enabled to carry on the argument at all, so prone was the Down-Easter to get his dander up—a feat he accomplished every time the lawyer drove him into a corner, and that was about every ten minutes; whereat the Canadian would smile good-naturedly, bite his lip, and sally out on another tack. I *was* amused; but I could not help reflecting on the disgraceful picture of a native of New-England, with his pockets stuffed with American money, angrily defending the course of the rebels at the South, while a Canadian—evidently English—was the champion of our Government. The Yankee defending Slavery—the Englishman arguing against it. The Yankee justifying the rebellion—the Englishman eloquently condemning it.

Here let me remark: Thus far in my observations I have not seen one instance of a Canadian who defends the South more earnestly than do certain men and prints that are tolerated by us in the loyal States, men like VALLANDIGHAM, and prints like the Chicago *Times*.

One desire is almost universal here, the desire for peace. Canada is suffering seriously from the war. Her finances are deranged, her commerce troubled, her general prosperity greatly affected. But all with whom I have conversed agree with me, that there is no *honorable* way for us to have peace, save to conquer it; that President LINCOLN's Proclamation of Freedom stands forever a bar to a settlement, unless, accepting shame and dishonor, the Administration retracts its word, and reëstablishes the bondage of millions—an act it can never do without incurring the lasting contempt and scorn of the civilized world. But Canada is not the custodian of our country's honor, therefore it is not surprising that for the moment, in its troubles, it longs for peace on any terms, and clamors for it, too.

Absurd reports are in circulation in the United States respecting the depreciation of our currency here. It is gravely stated that one gentleman from Western New-York who passed over the Great Western Railroad recently, had to submit to a reduction of thirty per cent. on American silver, which he presented at a railway eating-house. No such thing! Silver, when paid in large quantities, is in some instances subject to a small reduction—not higher at most than three per cent. But for all practical purposes, there is no other currency here *but* silver. Once in a while you see gold or Canadian bills, but silver is the rule; and four silver quarters will buy a dollar's worth of any dealer's goods, too. As for the eating-house story: The Great Western eating-houses, all of them, take our greenback, postage currency and bank-notes, *at par*.

Amusements appear to be as well patronized here in these troublous times, as with us in the United States. This is a little city, of some twenty thousand inhabitants only, I am told; but the past week, besides the "Theatre Royal," has seen a couple of entertainments by JEROME BLITS, a lecture, and a series of concerts by Father KEMP's "Old Folks." I noticed, at the latter, that the bewigged personages whom Father KEMP presented as representatives of Gens. WASHINGTON, PUTNAM, &c., were greeted with hearty cheers by the British audience on being so announced. By the way, some of these traveling troupes must make a pretty good "thing of it" when they are well patronized in Canada, and carry to the States goodly pockets-full of silver.

SIKES.

A Snow-Storm in the Alps.

EXPERIENCES OF AN AMERICAN TOURIST AMONG THE AVALANCHES.

The following is an extract from a private letter of a prominent banker of this City, who was caught in the terrific gale that swept over the Alps last month, and very nearly lost his life in consequence:

GENOA, Friday, Jan. 23, 1863.

I left Paris on Saturday, and had an agreeable journey by the rail to San Meichel, at the foot of Mount Cenis. At San Meichel we were transferred to sleighs, or rather diligence bodies, placed on runners. At 3 P. M. Saturday, we began the ascent of the mountain. The day was a pleasant one—calm, with sunshine. We reached the summit about 12½ o'clock at night—the weather still continuing calm and pleasant, the stars shining brightly, and we congratulated ourselves on the prospect of so pleasant a passage over this Alpine region. We had descended on the Italian side about half an hour, when the wind began to blow, drifting the snow across our route, which impeded and made our progress difficult. As we continued to descend, the wind increased in violence, making it more and more difficult for us to proceed.

At 3 o'clock in the morning, having reached a point more than half way down, the gale became terrific, roaring like a thousand Niagaras, dashing and whirling the fine dry snow so as to darken the atmosphere.

By this time the drifts had become deep, and it being dark, our progress was stopped. On our left was a precipice of a thousand feet or more deep. The sleigh next in front of ours had upset with the passengers, and was only prevented going over the precipice by its lodging in the soft snow within a few feet of the edge. The conductor now came, and told us we should have to sit in the sleigh where we were until daylight; that he must seek the protection of the lee of some work with his horses to save himself and them from perishing from cold. This announcement, you may imagine, was anything but agreeable to us.

Here we sat until about 9 o'clock Monday morning, the wind increasing each hour in violence, roaring beyond my powers of description; driving and whirling the snow with such fury that it struck the face like small shot from a gun. Tight and close as the diligence was, at least half a bushel of snow was driven in on us. We dare not even open a window to look out, as that would greatly increase our suffering from cold, already very great.

One of the passengers, fortunately, had a candle, which was occasionally lit to consult our watches as to the progress of the weary hours. I had a flask of brandy, which did good service.

About 5 o'clock we heard the fall of an avalanche across the road before us, and soon after the fall of another in our rear; this greatly increased our alarm, as we did not know what moment another would sweep us over the precipice in its course. It was truly a night of horror. After daylight we anxiously awaited the return of the conductor to know our fate; he came after 9 o'clock, and informed us that he would endeavor to draw the sleigh a little nearer the avalanche, to shorten the distance we should have to walk to reach it.

We had advanced but a few rods when we came to a stand, the upset sleigh preventing our progress. Our only chance of safety was to walk to the "Cantano," (or relay house,) about 400 yards off the avalanche, 15 to 20 feet deep, and more than 100 wide, lying in the way. Each one had to take care of himself.

I was the last to leave the sleigh. With difficulty I reached the avalanche, and in attempting to walk over it I sank half my length in the soft snow. I became completely exhausted; the terrible wind took my breath away. I fell on the snow, unable to speak or to rise. One of the passengers happened to see me fall, and after reaching the "Cantaro" sent up two of the *cantoniers*, who carried me to the house nearly in an insensible state. By dint of rubbing with spirits, I revived in about half an hour.

Had I remained much longer in the snow, the drifts would have covered me up, and to the brave and hardy men, under the good providence of God, do I owe my life. After reaching the "Cantano" a new trouble presented itself; the house was not over 25 feet square, with a little 10 by 12 feet room for the family. The only fire was in a small stove in the centre of the large room, where all the cooking had to be done. Including passengers, drivers, *cantonsers*, we numbered 70 persons. All had to occupy the main room; there were not seats for more than 20; no place to sleep only on the most filthy floor; not a single comfort or accommodation to be had for love or money. We were in this place for 36 hours. Not less than 40 miserable pipes in full blast day and night, with doors and windows closed; nothing to eat but potatoes (as large as marbles) and cheese. Anything so utterly horrid and disgusting I had never before witnessed. My first impression was, I had but escaped one form of death to encounter another. We do not know, however, what we can stand until we are tried.

The storm continued with unabated fury until about 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, when it began to abate a little. In the afternoon of Tuesday, the chief of the *cantoniers*, an active, energetic fellow, came from below with 25 of his men; these, added to about 10 at the "Cantano," made 35 men. The sleighs having been brought down, the joyful order was given to mount, which was readily complied with. We reached the village of Sura, at the foot of the mountain, after a long and tedious pull.

* * L.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Legislature of Illinois—Military Speculators—Feeling About the Canal Bill.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 9, 1863.

It is a puzzle to know what the majority in our Legislature would be at. The leaders are evidently working their cards for the benefit of the rebels; but, as they are uncertain how far they can carry their followers, they hesitate, and are undecided as to the adoption of positive measures. The resolutions reported from the Committee on Federal Relations were as near an approach to treason as they dare at present probably go, and show the *animus* of those who move the wires. There is just enough condemnation of secession in them to deceive the ignorant and prejudicial of the party, while they are mainly directed against the Administration, and fully equal BEAUREGARD in the use of the term "Abolitionists."

Another measure was brought forward on Friday, which has mischief in it. It was in the shape of a joint resolution to adjourn till June. There is nothing in the state of the public service that requires an extra session—or rather an extension of the regular session—nothing which will justify it. It is therefore very naturally supposed that it has something to do with the treasonable schemes of the leaders. The Republican members of the Senate deemed it so far objectionable as to impel them to retire, and to leave that body without a quorum—a proceeding which, under all ordinary circumstances, is to be deprecated. So that, unless some compromise is effected, the wheels of legislation are blocked. But as the leading Democrats of the State have so many "axes to grind"—so many large appropriations depending, it is probable that they will forego their political intrigues for the sake of these, and consent to give up their purpose of having a recess. We have, indeed, fallen upon evil times, and surely we know not what a day may bring forth.

The anti-New-England cry, which was echoed from Richmond, has abated, and we hear but little of it now. It may do for the southern part of the State; but up in this latitude, where a large majority are New-Englanders or New-Yorkers, it is found not to pay, and, on the whole, a losing business.

That there is great profit in purchasing cotton on the plantations, and selling it in the Northern cities, is manifest. The profit on *quinine* and other articles sold to the rebels, is equally great. And the fact that a man is an American officer does not divest him of that attribute of humanity—the desire to make money—is equally apparent. And there is still another fact, fully as patent as any of these—yea, two facts: One is that our officers in the Southwest are prostituting their official positions to the lust of gain, through legal, as well as illicit trade, and that military operations are oftentimes made subservient to speculation. This accounts for much of the *inertia* of our forces in many localities. These things are not mere rumors. But privates and officers who return, invalided or otherwise—intelligent men and women who visit the camps with sanitary stores—all bring the same account. Such things have a fearfully demoralizing effect upon the army, and tend to destroy its efficiency.

This traffic should be stopped at once. It enables a few to make large fortunes, while it supplies the rebels with what they most need, in order to continue the war—it takes gold from us, and transfers it to the Confederacy. The public advantages are next to nothing.

It would be good advice to give great lines of railroads leading East not to so increase their tariffs of freight as to exasperate the Northwest. The cost of transportation will govern the route over which our produce is carried. We are compelled now to take the Eastern route, as there is no other. But west of the Mississippi there is already general and wide-spread dissatisfaction in relation to this matter, which is creating a good deal of ill-feeling.

The Marine Bank defalcation has been a principal topic of interest on 'Change, and in business circles, during the past week. There have been no new features developed, however. The entire capital of the bank is nearly or quite used up in the transaction, and if it goes on it will have to take a new start.

The rebel prisoners are "quiet." The sickness and mortality still continue. They were in a wretched condition in every respect, when brought here—a large proportion of them actually suffering for clothing, and full one-fourth of them on the sick list. The deaths average from six to ten daily—more than falls in a good smart skirmish. Many of them are desirous of taking the oath and so return home.

The receipts of hogs on Saturday were 10,630. For the week, 61,793. For the season, 1,103,868. Packed, about 860,000. The "season" continues about three weeks longer.

Real estate has advanced from 25 to 50 per cent. in this City, in the last few months, but lots, especially have appreciated to the latter figure, and there is an active speculative demand, and the talk upon the streets is of "lots" and "how much per foot" as in days of yore. Rents, too, are going up, and will open in the Spring 30 per cent. above last year's asking. Preparations for building dwellings on an extensive scale are already being made.

Defeat of the Ship-Canal Bill—Chicago and Canada—Adjournment of the Legislature—Rebel Prisoners—Howard's Marine Corps—Receipts of Internal Revenue.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 16, 1863.

The past week has been characterized by much quietness, so far as anything of public importance is concerned. And yet there never was a more active week of a February in Chicago. The weather, though variable, has, for the most part, been propitious, and the streets have presented unusual life and activity, a Broadway crowd constantly thronging our principal avenues of business. There have been concerts, and lectures, and fairs, and stars at the theatre—in short, everything in the line of fashionable and popular amusements, among which the skating carnivals have figured prominently. There are three quite extensive ponds, as they are called, in the city, of about five acres in extent each, and with the young people this healthful amusement is all the rage. The weather to-day, however, is Springlike, and the ice season is about over.

The defeat of the Ship Canal bill in Congress, and especially the action of Mr. Roscoe Conkling and other members from New-York, is creating considerable feeling throughout the West. This feeling has manifested itself in one form in a series of resolutions passed by our Legislature—introduced by Mr. EASTMAN, of this city. The preamble sets forth that the Canal bill had been defeated in Congress by the opposition from New-York, &c., and the resolutions authorize the Governor to appoint agents to visit the Canadian Parliament and endeavor to effect some advantageous arrangement to secure the West an outlet to the Atlantic through the St. Laurence and the public works of Canada.

While I, in common with others, think this movement a foolish one, yet it serves to show, somewhat, the extent of the dissatisfaction which prevails in the West, in regard to the extortions practiced in the transportation of our great agricultural staples. Even when water navigation is available, it costs as much to get a bushel of wheat to Buffalo from Chicago, as it does from New-York to Liverpool. In 1861, I noticed that while corn was selling in this market at 22c.@24c. per bushel, the freight to Buffalo was 16c. @18c. When the Lakes are closed, the railroads almost invariably advance their freights from 25 to 50. And since the Mississippi has been unavailable, the roads leading to this city from the West, have acted upon the same suicidal principle.

There are demagogues enough always ready to take advantage of these causes of disaffection—to magnify them, and to use them as the means of exciting sectional jealousies and animosities. It was expected the "Democratic" members would oppose the Canal bills, as "war measures," for they seem disinclined to favor anything which will facilitate the efforts of the Government to put down the rebellion. But that leading Republicans of New-York should take so prominent a position against them has created general disappointment—hence the resolutions unanimously adopted by our Legislature.

It is no time now to create or revive sectional jealousies. The tariff which so largely protects the manufacturing interests of the East, and enhances the price of their fabrics to the consumers of the West, is only tolerated as a measure of financial necessity. It is pretty generally regarded as unequal and unjust in its bearings, and oppressive upon the agricultural districts. And to be shut off from one of our great natural outlets to market, and then to have the other avenues take advantage of this to ruinously tax our freightage, creates a feeling of exasperation not pleasant to witness.

That the Canadians will gladly respond to any overtures of this kind, there can be no doubt. They have been making great efforts to secure the trade—at least a portion of it—of the West for several years past, and have been quite successful. The business relations between Chicago and Montreal, and other Canadian towns, has been yearly increasing. The following figures show our shipments to Canadian ports in 1862:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
Collingwood	199,753	83,200	496,687
Port Colborne	955	508,000	1,984,860
Kingston	14,634	1,415,650	1,764,000
Sarnia	28,466	351,146	649,679
Goderich	168,938	562,678	683,278
Total	412,344	2,920,674	6,090,504

Large quantities of this was destined for Montreal, although cleared for other ports. A branch of the Bank of Montreal is established here, and I notice the name of JOHN YOUNG, a celebrated banker of that city, as one of the corporators of the "Chicago Dock Company," with a capital of $1,000,000. So you will perceive that our business relations are every day drawing closer and closer.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on Saturday, or, rather, took a recess until June. The "Copperheads"—so called—have passed their anti-emancipation resolutions, which call for an armistice with the rebels, ostensibly to patch up a peace, but really, it is supposed, to give the rebels time to recuperate. Such is undoubtedly the covert design of the leaders. The Congressional apportionment bill was passed, but will undoubtedly receive its quietus from the Governor. The general appropriation bills passed, containing many unjust and extravagant items. The majority found it expedient to insert $50,000 contingent to the Governor, in order to secure the approval of some of their own favorite appropriations. The death of Senator ROGERS, of the majority, causing a tie in the Senate, made the Democrats a little more amiable toward the close of the session. There has been no beneficial legislation of any account. The bill authorizing the receipt of Treasury notes for taxes was the most important one passed.

The "poor white trash" who have been forced or inveigled into the rebellion, suffer terribly for the wickedness of their leaders or their own. The prisoners in Camp Douglas are still dying off at a fearful rate, notwithstanding that they are better clothed, better fed, better sheltered, and better cared for medically than they have been since they entered the service. This they acknowledge freely and gratefully. But when taken they were so much demoralized, physically, by want, exposure and hardships, that one-fourth were immediately thrown upon the surgeon's hands. Last week eighty-one deaths took place among them, and the mortality still continues. The health of our own troops stationed here is bad—quite a large number of them being down with the small-pox. The post hospitals and the general hospital are all full, and deaths are constantly taking place. It is fearful to think of the condition of our army before Vicksburgh. Disease is thinning its ranks rapidly, and it is a serious question as to where recruits are to come from.

There is great indignation here in relation to the treatment of the men who were enlisted in this city as a Marine Battery by Capt. HYSLOP. The men write home most piteous tales of the cruelty and oppression which are visited upon them at Newbern, because they insist upon their rights in being employed as agreed when they enlisted. Their treatment has entirely overcome their loyalty, and they would much rather fight against than for Gen. FOSTER. The publication of these orders creates much disaffection toward the Government, and gives the "copperheads" a rare opportunity to assail it. The matter should be inquired into. It is of sufficient importance to demand the attention of the Government, if not from the number of men interested, it is from the effect it is having upon the public mind in the West. The whole thing has been an outrage from the beginning, and American citizens cannot be thus treated with impunity.

The receipts of internal revenue in this city continue poor. For January they amounted to $100,941 28. For February, including the 14th, $67,758 17. The footings up are as follows:

October	$6,631 53	January	$100,941 28
November	30,706 13	Feb.—to 14th	67,738 17
December	137,140 63		
Total			$343,157 74

The heaviest sum, in January—$25,056 80—was collected on cattle, hogs and sheep slaughtered. The next was tobacco, $10,551 92. Ale and beer followed next, with $6,655 75. Wool, $5,582 92. Six railroads paid $6,337 57. Our people are gradually becoming accustomed to the new order of things, and the system works quite smoothly. Only $111 50 were collected as penalties in January. There are many things, however, subject to taxation, which have not been brought in as yet.

B.

The Oregon Legislature and Gen. Hooker.

Gen. HOOKER has made the following reply to complimentary resolutions recently passed by the Oregon Legislature:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Feb. 1, 1863.

Hon. Samuel May, Secretary of State, Salem, Oregon:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge, through your distinguished Senator, J. W. NESMITH, the receipt of your letter of the 29th October last, transmitting an official copy of resolutions adopted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, at its second regular session.

It is impossible to receive, without emotion, the distinguished compliment conveyed in these proceedings; nor can this kind expression of your regard fail to remind me of those happier days, when our fellow-citizens beyond the mountains were employing all their energies in exploring and developing the matchless resources of that famed territory. The recollection of my own employment, upon one of your great works of internal improvement, will always have a place among the most cherished associations of my life.

Let us hope that this war will not much longer intercept the progress of the nation, and disturb the tranquillity of our people. With a good cause, unbounded means, adequate forces on land and sea, and a firm reliance upon Divine power, our success is not to be doubted, and should not be remote.

Soon after the close of the war with Mexico, when my profession was relinquished for the congenial pursuits of civil life, I chose a home among the hospitable and generous people who have established American Empire on the Pacific. It is my earnest prayer that the day may soon come, when a restored Union and a vindicated Nationality will entitle all of us who took up arms for the suppression of this rebellion, to an honorable discharge, and secure to every loyal household the enjoyments of an honorable and lasting peace.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General Commanding.

INTERESTING FROM RICHMOND.

Story of a Recent Resident.

From the Boston Journal, Feb. 16.

We have obtained several interesting and reliable particulars of matters in the rebel capital from one who arrived in Boston on Saturday morning direct from Richmond. Our informant came by land to Point of Rocks, Maryland, and was detained twelve hours in Baltimore by United States officials to aid in detecting two spies who came with the party.

The defences of Richmond are described as impregnable. Earthworks in several lines have been thrown up, and guns of the heaviest calibre have been mounted, guarding every avenue of approach from every point. The fortifications extend from eight to ten miles below the city. The river banks have been fortified and Fort Darling strengthened, until the people feel perfectly secure from any attack. There is no large force in Richmond. STUART was at Warrenton with a large force, with the design of making a raid into Maryland, it was believed. The Richmond people were equally confident of the impossibility of our taking Charleston, but had some fears in regard to Wilmington, although both places had been very strongly fortified. The fortifications at Fredericksburgh had been so perfected that the rebels were sanguine of their ability to repulse any attack. A movement against that place was daily expected, and at one time it was reported an attack had been made, which the leaders declared was precisely what they most desired, so sanguine were they of victory.

The feeling among the people in regard to the war is most intense and bitter against the North. They are determined never to have anything to do again with the Union, and express themselves in the most violent terms against it. The women are especially bitter. They do not seem to value life as at the North. Mothers glory in the deeds of their sons, and do not mourn their loss on the battle-field. Many declare that if husbands, sons and fathers are killed they will arm themselves, and take their places in the army. Everything is done to increase this feeling. After the battle of Fredericksburgh a great deal of furniture which had been hacked and cut by axes, and carpets, which it was alleged had been rent and cut by the Northern vandals, were brought to Richmond by the women who owned the property, and sold at public auction.

The account of the lawlessness and violence in Richmond agrees with other information which has been repeatedly published. The city is filled with desperadoes, and gambling and drunkenness prevail. The standard of morality is at a very low point. Of course the war is the all-absorbing topic, yet the social pleasures of the times of peace are not wholly disregarded. Places of amusement abound, and the theatres were never so well filled as now. On Sundays the public promenades are filled with fashionably dressed ladies.

There is an abundance of Confederate money, and no suffering occurred from the high price of articles of daily use. The poor are supported in Government work. A few months ago there was a great scarcity of supplies, but they are now abundant. Real estate is in active demand. Prices of a few common articles are: Men's boots, $50 a pair; ladies' boots, from $15 to $25, flour, $35 a barrel; potatoes, $12 a bushel; tea, $16 a pound; common sugar, $1 a pound; molasses, $12 a gallon; butter, $2 50 a pound; oranges, $1 to $1 50 each; apples, 75 cents apiece; calicos, $2 50 a yard; common cotton cloth, $1 a yard. Ordinary meals for gentlemen, by the month, $50. Our informant knew but little of the army, but was told it was now well supplied. JEFF. DAVIS was not seen much in public, but was accessible daily at his office. The people have all confidence in his ability. Men know nothing of the military plans and movements, except by their results. The *Examiner* was unpopular, from its opposition to DAVIS, and measures had been taken to suppress it. Deserters are treated very summarily. A few days before our informant left Richmond, seven were shot outside the city. The deserters are said to be mostly Irish and German, and shot down like dogs.

An interesting statement was made to us in regard to the sources of supplies of provisions, dry goods, &c., articles for private use as well as that of the army. One source is directly from Europe, by running the blockade of Atlantic ports. A residence of many years in Richmond, and a supposed sympathy with the South, led to confidential disclosures to our informant of other avenues of access, and the names of several parties in Baltimore were given to whom the people of Richmond are largely indebted for many necessary articles. It is a great satisfaction to know that their names were promptly given to United States detectives in Baltimore. Communication with Richmond is direct and constant. New-York papers are received three days after publication, and the secession agents who swarm in Baltimore, as well as rebel spies who are there and in Washington, have regularly organized plans for conveying information and supplies to the rebel government. Our informant was confidentially told in Richmond that the supplies are furnished in Baltimore, are transported to Annapolis, and are thence shipped to St. Mary's, whence they are conveyed to Richmond. There are persons all along the route who pass them through at night. The United States officials along Chesapeake Bay were said to be bribed to let everything pass. The principal supplies are supposed to come by this route. The name of a person in Baltimore was given who would forward any letter or package to Richmond in a few days after receiving it.

The political affairs in the North excite the deepest attention in Richmond, and are the subject of much comment. The speeches of representative men are taken as an indication of a growing feeling at the North in favor of the South. They firmly believe that Illinois in particular, and other States of the West, will be detached from the Union and will join them. They scout at the idea of reconstruction. They will never come back into the old Union on any terms. New-England, and especially Massachusetts, is the object of the most unyielding hatred and detestation. They feel that the parties at the North opposed to the Administration indicate that the people are wearied with the war, and will consent to a cessation of hostilities and a recognition of the independence of the South. They still expect intervention on the part of France, but count more on the peace party of the North. JEFF. DAVIS has told them that the war would be ended within the present year, and they are determined never to yield.

The people of Richmond consider Gen. McCLELLAN as our ablest military leader, and were greatly surprised that he did not enter Richmond when on the Peninsula. BURNSIDE is held by them in low esteem. Our informant heard JOHN KETTLEWALL, who is Stonewall JACKSON's topographical engineer, say that JACKSON remarked, at the time of the battle of Fredericksburgh, that that battle, so disastrous to our forces, could not have been planned more to his satisfaction in every respect. ROSECRANS and HOOKER are both considered able Generals.

The effect of the Emancipation Proclamation in Richmond forms a very interesting part of our information. There is a general uneasiness and alarm. The Proclamation is known to all the slaves, who are getting very insolent to their masters in the assertion of their rights. A knowledge of the Proclamation has extended like wildfire throughout the South, and insurrections are greatly feared. Within a short time several negro nurses have been hung in Richmond for murdering children under their care. In one case, a whole family was murdered by two slaves, a man and his wife, in whom implicit confidence had been placed. Those with some white blood in their veins are considered the most dangerous.

The person to whom we are indebted for this inside view of Richmond has resided there for many years, although originally from the North, and has friends and property there now. For obvious reasons we suppress all names. Our informant is, however, thoroughly imbued with New-England principles and ideas, and fully believes in the justice of the cause of the North.

The People and the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Determined Union men cannot but be gratified at the noble stand taken by your paper in the present crisis of our affairs.

While traitors are openly and covertly assailing the Government, and the timid are "doubting" our ability to crush the rebellion, you are daily exposing the tricks of the former, encouraging the faint-hearted, and reassuring the resolute.

Nothing can be more certain than that your prediction will be verified—that the anti-war party will be overwhelmed. We can see it partially verified already in this: Denunciations are uttered against the Union members of BUCHANAN's Cabinet—STANTON, DIX and HOLT—because they did not take more *vigorous* measures for the suppression of the rebellion at its outbreak. At the time, it was thought, by the most ardent Unionists, that they performed their duty. But as time rolls on they are held to a more strict accountability. So it will be with every man who is publicly engaged in the suppression of the rebellion. It will become the settled judgment of posterity that, with few exceptions, they have failed to do their duty.

Yours,

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Correction.

OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL,
DONALDSONVILLE, La., Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Jan. 17, 1863, under head of "Military Orders," copied from New-Orleans papers, you have published my name as being "colored" Provost Marshal of the Parishes of St. James and St. John the Baptist, in this State!

Not being of African descent, but hailing from the good old "Bay State," and therefore a true born Yankee, you would do me a good favor by having the impression conveyed in the article referred to, corrected. The mistake was made, I presume, by a confusion in the minds of some persons, of the following regiments, viz.: The First Louisiana Volunteers, who are white, and officered by white persons, most of whom are from the North, and the First Louisiana Native Guards, a regiment of colored persons raised in New-Orleans.

Trusting that you will comply with my request, and see the mistake alluded to, corrected.

I remain, yours very respectfully,

WM. O. FISKE,
Major and Provost Marshal.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A Very Important Meeting.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN FORTRESS MONROE AND GALVESTON, TEXAS—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE DEPREDATIONS OF THE ALABAMA—LETTERS-OF-MARQUE AND REPRISAL—DEFENCES OF NEW-YORK HARBOR—A WOMAN TO BE REWARDED FOR GALLANT CONDUCT—FRAUDS UPON THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

A special meeting of the Board was held yesterday, the President, PELATIAH PERIT in the chair.

Mr. MARSHALL referred to the bill authorizing the construction of a telegraph from Fortress Monroe to Galveston, Texas, which had passed the Lower House of Congress, and which had been referred to the Military Committee by the Senate. In conection with the matter, he submitted a memorial, setting forth the advantages which such a telegraph would give to the country, and the great harm likely to occur to commerce if the line was not constructed. The memorial closes thus: "With the proposed line in operation it would be hardly possible for one of these piratical vessels to escape the armed steamers of the United States which would be turned upon them from different points; while, without it, both experience and reason show that chances of capture are quite limited. It is also understood that the Spanish Government, or companies under its authority, will lay down a line from Havana to Key West, in which case there would be telegraph communication with Cuba, and perhaps other of the West India Islands. The subject is of such importence to commerce, that this Chamber respectfully urges the propriety of immediate action before Congress shall adjourn." The memorial was adopted, and copies ordered to be transmitted to Washington.

Mr. A. A. LOW, Chairman of the Committee on the depredations of the *Alabama*, submitted the following report:

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, held on the 21st day of October last, the facts connected with the burning of the ship *Brilliant*, and other American vessels, were submitted, and a series of resolutions adopted, the object of which was—

1. To show that, thenceforth, burning ships at sea would be shunned by the American sailor, as indicating the near presence of a pirate ready to continue the work of destruction inaugurated by Capt. SEMMES, of the *Alabama*.

2. That all who willingly aided and abetted this crusade of fire against the commerce of the United States, must be considered as participators in a crime against humanity, because the people of all nations were exposed to the unhappy consequences of such acts of barbarity.

3. That in permitting ships to go forth from the ports of Great Britain, manned with British seamen, and in permitting an armament to follow them, for the detestable work of plundering and destroying American vessels, an offence against neutral rights is encouraged by Great Britain not less serious than that, on the plea of which, in a recent case, the British Government threatened to plunge this country into war.

4. That, to consign British and American property to destruction by fire on the ocean, without adjudication, was an aggravation of the offence against neutrals which ought to be denounced as a crime by the civilized nations of the world.

5. That such enormities could not be committed on the high seas without jeopardizing the peace and commerce of all nations.

6. To warn the merchants of Great Britain that the repetition of such acts could not fail to produce the most wide-spread exasperation in this country, and to invoke the friendly offices of all who love peace and good will to assist in arresting the departure of other hostile vessels from the ports of Great Britain, in order to avert the calamity of war.

7. And, finally, resolved as follows:

"That it is the desire of this Chamber, as it is the interest of all its members, to cherish sentiments of amity with the people of Great Britain, to maintain those cordial relations which have led to profitable intercourse, and to strengthen the ties that knit them together in mutual courtesy and respect."

Further proceeding of this Chamber, on the second day of January, 1863, a copy of which is annexed, led to the appointment of a Committee of Ten to consider the whole subject, and "report at a special meeting to be called for the purpose, what action it becomes this Chamber to adopt in the premises."

To the duty thus assigned them your Committee have addressed their most serious thoughts, and now beg respectfully to report:

That, having reviewed the previous action of this Chamber, they find it is characterized by a spirit of forbearance and a tone of friendly remonstrance under a sense of injury, which they hope, will continue to mark its deliberations.

Your Committee have not felt it to be a part of their duty to consult international law as bearing upon the subject under consideration, because it belongs to other and abler hands to assert and vindicate the law, and to enforce the legal remedy for injuries sustained by American citizens, wherever that remedy may lie. Nor is it the purpose of your Committee to embarrass the action of Government by suggesting retaliatory measures in obedience to the promptings of feeling, passion or pride, for they are satisfied the honor of the nation is safely lodged in the hands of the nation's rulers; but they deem it to be within their province to present to this Chamber such additional facts as have come to their knowledge, and to contrast the course of the American Government in past years with that of the British Government at the present time.

As a guide to the American theory upon the law of neutrality, your Committee refer to the following extract from the message of President PIERCE to Congress, in 1855. That portion of the extract which is irrelevant has been frequently quoted by the London *Times*, and other English papers in the interest of the "Confederate States," while the part which is pertinent has been omitted.

In pursuance of this policy, the laws of the United States do not forbid their citizens to sell to either of the belligerent Powers articles contraband of war or to take munitions of war, or soldiers on board their private ships, for transportation; and, although in so doing, the individual citizen exposes his property or person to some of the hazards of war, his acts do not involve any breach of national neutrality, nor, of themselves, implicate the Government. Thus, during the progress of the present war in Europe, our citizens have, without national responsibility therefor, sold gunpowder and arms to all buyers, regardless of the destination of those articles. Our merchantmen have been, and still continue to be, largely employed by Great Britain and by France in transporting troops, provisions and munitions of war to the principal seat of military operations, and in bringing home their sick and wounded soldiers; but such use of our mercantile marine is not interdicted either by the international or by our municipal law, and therefore does not compromit our neutral relations with Russia.

But our municipal law, in accordance with the law of nations, peremptorily forbids not only foreigners but our own citizens to fit out within the United States a vessel to commit hostilities against any State with which the United States are at peace, or to increase the force of any foreign armed vessel intended for such hostilities against a friendly State.

Whatever concern may have been felt by either of the belligerent Powers, lest private armed cruisers or other vessels in the service of one, might be fitted out in the ports of this country to depredate on the property of the other, all such fears have been utterly groundless. Our citizens have been witheld from any such act or purpose by good faith and by respect for the law."

In harmony with these views, in the same year, the Chamber of Commerce used the following language.

"*Resolved*, That the merchants of New-York, as part of the body of merchants of the United States, will uphold the Government in the full maintenance of the neutrality laws of the country; and we acknowledge and adopt and always have regarded the acts of the United States for preserving their neutrality as binding in honor and conscience, as well as in law, and we denounce those who violate them as disturbers of the peace of the world, to be held in universal abhorrence."

To illustrate American *practice*, a printed correspondence 'relating to the purchase and fitting out of the ship *United States*, and the building and fitting out of the steamship of the line *General Admiral*,' is herewith submitted. [See below.]

From the *theory* and the *practice* of the American Government, as thus demonstrated, your Committee turn to the exhibition of British neutrality as exemplified in the *Alabama*, as it is revealed in the rebel correspondence recently published, and as it is now manifest in the active operations of British ship-yards.

In a recent letter from England, upon authority which is deemed wholly reliable, it is said:

"The LAIRDS, at Liverpool, are building four steamers, two large rams, and two others something like the *Alabama*. The rams, I know, are for the rebels; the other two I have some doubts about. I think they are all for the rebels.

W. C. MILLER & SON are building a steam gunboat, the same as the *Oreto*, of wood. There is no doubt about this vessel. She is intended as a privateer for the rebels.

A large ram is being built at Glasgow, by GEORGE & JAMES THOMPSON, which is also intended for the rebels.

There are two other vessels—one at Dumbarton, launched, the other at Stockton—about which there are doubts. They are suspicious. It is probable they are blockaders, but possibly privateers. One of LAIRD's rams will be finished, so they say, about the 1st of April, the other a month or two later. The other two building at their yard will not be finished before the 1st of March. MILLER's boat, I should judge, will not be ready for sea before that time, (March.) The ram at Glasgow will not be done before June. She is very large. You must understand all of these yards, where the vessels are building, are surrounded with high walls, and no one can enter without a permit."

Such is, practically, the answer returned by the merchants and builders of Great Britain to the remonstrances of this Chamber, embodied in the proceedings of the 21st of October, above referred to.

It remains to be seen whether the British Government will justify or not the better hopes hitherto entertained of British subjects, which your Committee are unwilling wholly to abandon.

The more recent acts of the *Alabama*, and of her comrade, the *Florida*, are familiar to all readers of the daily papers, and do not require particular mention. Both vessels have, at times, sought refuge in the colonial ports of Great Britain, France and Spain, and their commanders, although bearing in their hands the incendiary's torch, have been greeted as friends worthy the most marked attentions. Every facility has been afforded these steamers to repair damages and to re-coal, and if their crews desert they are sent back through the aid of the local police. In due time the fires are once more lighted, and the vessels go out to sea to resume their work of arson.

Your Committee may be permitted to recall to the notice of the Chamber one or two events that bear upon this question of neutrality.

About two years ago the present leaders of the rebellion against the Government of the United States, were Senators and Representatives in the American Congress; and while the legislative halls yet echoed the voices of these men who had sworn to sustain the Constitution and the laws of the land, they were plotting treason in their hearts. They turned their backs upon the Capital, entered upon the seizure of public property, and finally upon acts of secession and open rebellion. These things are as well known abroad as at home; yet these very men had barely become known to foreign Courts as rebels against a friendly Government, when, by foreign Courts, they were elevated to the condition and standing of belligerents.

The possible consequences of such a procedure were not unforeseen; but the Chamber made no formal complaint, feeling that American ships on the ocean were safe from attack by a people without a single vessel of war, and hence as harmless on the sea as, without foreign aid, they would have been hopeless on the land.

From that time to this the harbors of Nassau and Bermuda have been great military depots for the "Confederate States," from which the most necessary supplies have been drawn, and by means of which the rebellion has been fostered and sustained. These ports have been the convenient resort of vessels employed in running the blockade, and equally open to British built steamers sailing under the rebel flag as privateers. Still the Chamber of Commerce remained silent so long as the assistance thus rendered was limited to the sale of arms, ammunition and stores; but your Committee respectfully suggest that this Chamber has a right, and has reason to complain, and to reiterate its complaint of an interruption of the neutrality law, which is at variance with both the theory and practice of the American Government, as already shown—an interpretation which places at the command of the rebels the forges, arsenals, ship-yards, seamen and ships; in a word, all the various instrumentalities of the greatest naval power of the world; and the Chamber of Commerce may well join to its complaint the bitter lament, that a nation, claiming to be foremost in the advancement of civilization, and the special guardian and exponent of commercial honor, should take an attitude so repugnant to the spirit of the age!

In conclusion, your Committee believe it is best, at the present time, that the action of this Chamber should be limited to a statement of facts, as they bear upon a gigantic wrong to our country and its commerce, so that public opinion throughout the world may be directed to the import of these facts and the dangers they involve, in the hope, too, that by this means the wrong may be repaired and the danger averted.

Respectfully submitted.

A. A. LOW,
C. H. MARSHALL,
LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,
E. NYE,
DENNING DUER,
J. D. JONES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1863.

The correspondence alluded to in the report embraces a reply by LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH to a request of Mr. A. A. LOW, that the former would commit to writing such particulars of his connection with the purchase and fitting out of the steamer *United States* for the German Government, as he had previously communicated to him verbally. The reply is dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1863. It refers to the year 1841, at which time the whole of Europe was thrown into political commotion, and the results such commotion had upon the forms of other countries. It continues thus:

As soon as the preliminary organization was completed, the new Government sent a Commissioner to this country, for the purpose of purchasing one or more war steamers, directing him to be guided in his proceedings by the German Minister at Washington, who had been instructed to ask the assistance of the United States Government. That assistance was granted. The Navy Department appointed Commodore PERRY and Captain HUDSON to give the German Minister and Commissioner the benefit of their experience, and the representatives of the German Government intrusted the management of the commercial part of the business to two firms in New-York.

There were no war steamers for sale, and only three ocean steamships were offered, which the owners thought could be turned into war vessels—the *Washington*, the *Hermann* and the *United States*. After careful examination by the naval officers, the *Washington* and *Hermann* were pronounced unfit, and, on their recommendation, the "*United States*" was purchased by the agents of the Commissioners.

Steps were at once taken to convert the ship into a man-of-war, and while Commodore PERRY determined what the armament should be, Capt. HUDSON suggested the required alterations of hull and spars, &c., and planned the various and complicated arrangements under deck. This was in the latter half of the month of February, 1849.

On the 4th of March of that year there was a change of Administration, President TAYLOR succeeding President POLK, and immediately thereafter the officers of the United States navy were ordered to withdraw from the business altogether, and the Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, of which the use had been courteously offered to to the German Commissioners, was directed to deny them all and every facility.

The change of feeling in Washington—so it was supposed, and I doubt not correctly—was the result of representations made by Denmark, which country was at the time engaged in the Schleswig-Holstein war, in which Prussia had taken the part of the Duchies. It was a comparatively small affair, and President POLK's Administration had probably overlooked it, when evincing more friendly feelings toward Germany, than their successors in office.

The German Commissioners were simply informed that the arming and equipping of the ship *United States*, with the knowledge of the United States Government, was interdicted by the act of April 10, 1820; but they still thought our Government would not prevent the departure of the vessel, if the work to be done to her was performed by private citizens, who were presumed to have the right to construct and dispose of vessels as an article of commerce, and they therefore proceeded with the alterations and equipment of the ship, as well as circumstances would permit, though not very satisfactorily, deprived as they now were of Government assistance.

After four months' labor the ship was ready for sea; but now, to the dismay of Commissioners and agents, the order came from Washington to stop the ship, not to allow her to leave the port; and the only modification of this order, obtained after long negotiation, and at the intercession of influential friends, was permission for the vessel to proceed to a neutral port in Europe, on giving bonds in the sum of —— dollars (I do not recollect whether the amount was $500,000 or $900,000, or any figure between the two) to the effect that the ship should *never* be used against any country or people at peace with the United States, and that she should not leave with more men on board than were required to bring her safely across the Atlantic.

The ship was sent to Liverpool, where she remained until after the termination of the Schleswig-Holstein war, and while there, was not allowed to hoist the German flag. The *United States* was never used as a war vessel. She was subsequently sold to parties in Bremen, and sailed under the name of the *Hansa*, and more recently appeared under the name of the *Indian Empire*, making her last voyage hence to Ireland in October, 1858, when, in order to reach her port of destination, she had to use her cargo of cotton as fuel.

Before the Board took action upon the report, Mr. LOW made a few remarks, showing how well the neutrality of our Government had been sustained, while other nations were at war with each other. The Government and people had acted in good faith. In the case of the *Alabama*, the British Government and people understood that she was intended for the Confederate service. The British Government acknowledge a complaint, in obliging the owners to give £20,000, when she went off on an alleged pleasure trip, which proved to be a mere pretence to get away from port. Mr. LOW argued that our sailors should be protected, and denounced, in bitter terms, the atrocious conduct of the rebel pirates.

The report was adopted, and copies ordered to be sent to Washington.

Mr. WETMORE called attention to a bill which had passed the Senate of the United States, and was now pending before the House of Representatives, in reference to the issuing of letters-of-marque and reprisal, and offered a resolution recommending the passage of the bill.

Mr. BIERWIRTH wanted to know what good could be obtained by issuing letters-of-marque and reprisal under the present circumstances. We would not send vessels to capture the vessels of the Confederate States, because they had no commerce. He hoped the Chamber would not commit itself to that action at that time.

After some explanatory remarks by Mr. WETMORE, which met the decided approval of the Chamber, the resolution was adopted.

A memorial to the New-York Legislature, relative to the insecure defence of the harbor of New-York, setting forth that Gen. WOOL was doing all that could be practically done in that connection, and urging that some minor fortifications should be built, and some iron-clad vessels constructed for the express purpose of defending the harbor, was adopted.

Similar memorials recommending the coöperation of the City authorities and that of the War Department were adopted and copies ordered to be sent to the respective Departments.

A communication from the United States Consul at Monterey, Mexico, relative to the extensive trade between the Confederacy, Texas and Mexico, was read, and a resolution adopted asking Government to take measures to prevent the same.

Mr. BLOODGOOD gave notice that he should present a resolution at the next meeting with reference to favorably noticing the gallant conduct of a woman who recaptured a prize, and took her safely to St. Thomas.

Mr. GOULD gave notice that at the next meeting he should bring up the subject of frauds on the public revenue.

Custom-House Frauds.

REPORT OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

The following is a synopsis of the Report of the Solicitor of the Treasury, who has been for the last two or three months past investigating frauds perpetrated under the Revenue laws. After stating that frauds had been suspected for a considerable period by the officers of the New-York Custom-House, the report goes on to give the following details of the first case, where the evidences of fraud are clear:

Suspicions had been excited respecting importations of Madame HEUSTELL, in consequence of which an examination of her premises was made, in the course of which a letter from her correspondent in Paris was found, relating to an invoice of goods which had been before entered. This entry was one of three cases of goods purporting to be corsets, purchased in Paris, and entered at a valuation of 2,210 francs, including commissions and charges. There were also embraced in the same entry six other cases, represented to be of floss cotton, and entered at a valuation, including charges, of 1,500 francs. This entry was made on the 26th of September, 1862, and was dated Sept. 8, 1862, and informed Madame HEUSTELL, among other things, that the goods had been insured for 20,000 francs. The great discrepancy between this value and that at which the goods had been entered satisfied the Revenue officers that the entry was fraudulent. Mme. HEUSTELL, on being shown this letter, together with the entry, expressed great surprise, declaring that the actual original cost of the three cases in question was about 18,000 francs, and that such was the value expressed in the true invoice of the goods which she had handed to her broker. She said that, though she had signed the entry actually made, she had done so without noticing that the value expressed was any other than that stated in the true invoice, having had no suspicion of the dishonesty of her broker; and she further declared that the other six cases embraced in the entry did not belong to her, and that she knew nothing about them. The broker of Mme. HEUSTELL was, at the time of this discovery, extremely ill, and could not be seen; but the handwriting of the entry being recognized as that of a broker named COURTAN, he was called upon and asked for an explanation. He admitted the making out of the entry to have been his act, but said that the memoranda for making it had been furnished by other persons, and that he really knew nothing about the actual nature of the transaction. After a delay of some two weeks, however, information was gained which satisfied the officers of his full knowledge on the subject; his office was visited, when a large number of invoices were found, which had been taken from the Custom-house, some of them having been retained many years, and he was arrested and imprisoned. After remaining there some two or three days he was induced to make a disclosure, which he did in the form of two affidavits, which are herewith submitted. In these affidavits he admitted that he had made out the entry of Madame HEUSTELL, already mentioned, and had placed thereon six other cases not belonging to her, describing them as containing floss cotton, whereas he believed them to contain corsets. He further stated that he had been cognizant of frauds on the revenue by one JAMES R. VAN VECHTEN, an entry clerk in the Collector's office; MARCELLUS B. EELLS and B. GRIGGS, examiners in the Appraiser's office, and certain merchants named by him, and extending from 1856 to the time of these discoveries. From the statement of COURTAN it appears that these frauds were effected by making out false invoices, showing goods of different descriptions and of different and lower values than those of the goods actually imported, and thus securing the passage of these invoices through the Custom-House by various devices. If the invoice description of the goods were of such as, in the ordinary course, would be examined by either EELS or GRIGGS, no difficulty was encountered, because they would be passed of course, whatever might be their actual character. If the descriptions were of other goods, certain packages were made to correspond to the invoice description, and then some means was resorted to to procure the ordering of those particular bales for examination, which being found correct, the entire invoice passed through of course. The invoices were often made in fictitious names, and goods belonging to one person were frequently entered as belonging to another. In some instances the importer was cognizant of the fraud, and in others it was perpetrated without his knowledge. In the former case, money was paid by the importer to his broker, who paid a portion of the officials in the Custom house; and in the latter, the broker retained the difference between the true amount of duty and that actually paid, likewise paying a portion to his confederates in the Custom-house. After entries had been completed, the invoices and entries were, in many instances, obtained and destroyed, so as to obliterate, as far as possible, all evidence of the frauds. Subsequent investigations showed that these statements were, in the main, correct, and measures were resorted to, with a view to punish the perpetrators of these frauds, to prevent their repetition, and recover to the Government the duties which should have been paid. Seizures were, in several instances, made of all that could be found on the premises of the importers detected in the fraudulent practices, who paid into court the appraised value of the goods so seized. The amount which has been thus recovered is about fifty thousand dollars.

After exonerating the Collector, Naval Officer and Surveyor from all responsibility for frauds like the above, except such as arises from a continuance of the long-established but erroneous manner of doing business in the Custom-house, the Solicitor thus continues:

"I am persuaded that frauds in the importation of foreign merchandise are extensively, constantly, and systematically carried on. They are effected in various ways.

In the first place, I am of opinion there is very considerable direct smuggling. I think that much of this, so far as relates to jewelry, laces, rich silks, and other costly goods, is done by the introduction of the articles on the persons or in connection with the baggage of the importers, and in many cases with the connivance of the revenue officers, whose duty it is to examine the persons and baggage of passengers coming into the country on board ship.

I think that a perusal of the statements herewith submitted will, when due consideration is given to the ease with which diamonds, pearls, and other like articles can be concealed, satisfy any one that this conviction is not ill-founded.

But, probably, the most usual mode in which frauds are committed is by the use of invoices, in which the goods to which they relate are falsely described, or undervalued. Sometimes the importer relies upon the inability of the revenue officers to detect such false description or undervaluation, and sometimes upon his power, by corruption, to induce them to pass the goods, with a full knowledge of the fraud. Experience has proven that in neither case is his expectation disappointed by the result. * * * *

There can be no doubt that large numbers of invoices are made by the importers themselves in this country. * * * * * * *

As to the accessibility of many of those employed in the Custom-house to corrupt influences, the evidence is, I regret to say, conclusive and startling. The facts developed in connection with the particular frauds before referred to show that money in large sums was received by officials as the undisguised reward of fraudulent acts or connivance. But, in addition to this, the statements herewith submitted seem to justify the belief that nearly the entire body of subordinate officers in and about the Custom-house are, in one way or another, in the habitual receipt of emoluments from importers or their agents.

One lawyer declares that he has paid to a single record clerk the sum of $1,800 within a period of 15 months. Entries from the books of an importing house doing but a moderate business are discovered, showing that about $1,000 had been paid by it to an examiner within a period of a year. VAN VECHTEN admits that he received not less than $2,500 per annum from such sources. It is shown that a bond clerk, with a salary of $1,000 per annum, enters upon a term of eight years with nothing and leaves it with a fortune of $30,000. A majority of the officials questioned on the subject by me admit that they receive such emoluments, to a greater or less amount.

The Solicitor closes his report by recommending legislative and administrative remedies for the evil as follows:

Those of an administrative character may, in great measure, be organized immediately under your direction, without any new legislation, and will be indicated in a separate communication, either in writing or in a personal interview, as you may decide.

Those requiring legislation are indicated in the accompanying draft of a bill, which I respectfully submit to your consideration, and recommend that, if it meet your approbation, it be transmitted to Congress, with a request that it be enacted into a law. It contemplates:

First—The designation of an officer of the Government at Washington, who shall be charged with the special oversight of measures for the prevention, detection, and punishment of frauds upon the revenue.

Second—Certain provisions, which I deem of the most essential importance, concerning the invoices and entries of foreign merchandise.

Third—The punishment, criminally, of persons convicted of committing, or attempting to commit frauds upon the revenue.

Fourth—The prohibition of the receipt or bestowment of emoluments in any form, to officers of the revenue from importers or their agents.

Fifth—Provisions designed to facilitate the procurement of proof of fraudulent practices.

There is one other measure which I consider essential to the completeness of the reforms which I propose. I refer to a revision of the salaries paid to the subordinate officers of the revenue, and an increase of those now allowed to many of them.

Those salaries are in many instances inadequate, and their recipients are thus exposed to strong temptation to eke them out by the acceptance of illegitimate emoluments. I am satisfied that the truest economy would dictate their increase. If these provisions shall be promptly adopted by Congress, I shall anticipate with confidence the speedy mitigation, if not the entire eradication of many of the evils under which several branches of the public service now labor. With high respect,

EDWIN JORDAN, Solicitor.

Hon. S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Twenty-second of February.

Three days claim the privilege, this year, of the holiday celebration in honor of WASHINGTON's Birthday. Yesterday, as will be seen by the reports in to-day's TIMES, dinners were eaten, addresses were delivered, and parades were made, in token of Gotham's pious regard for the man who was first in the affections of the nation. To-day, various religious societies and moral organizations will hold appropriate services. The Order of United Americans will observe the day with religious exercises at the Cooper Institute, at 2½ o'clock, when addresses will also be made by Rev. Messrs. CORBY, SKINNER and CARPENTER. In the evening, at Rev. Dr. OSGOOD's Church, the music at the vesper service will be commemorative of the Father of his Country; and in many of the leading churches, sermons appropriate to the crisis of the nation will be delivered.

The official celebration will take place on Monday. The Common Council have appropriated $5,000 to pay all expenses, an item of which will be the Corporation dinner at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Monday evening, to which a number of notable persons have been invited. The Produce Exchange will be closed during the day.

Mr. JAMES E. AYLIFFE will perform the following programme on Trinity Church chimes:

No. 1..Ringing the changes on eight bells.
No. 2..Hail Columbia.
No. 3..Yankee Doodle.
No. 4..Home, Sweet Home.
No. 5..Blue Bells of Scotland.
No. 6..Rondo, with variations, on major and minor keys, composed by GEO. F. BRISTOW.
No. 7..Star Spangled Banner.
No. 8..Airs from Child of the Regiment
No. 9..Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.
No. 10..Last Rose of Summer.
No. 11..Evening Bells.
No. 12..Old Dog Tray.
No. 13..Hail Columbia.
No. 14..Yankee Doodle.

Though no division or brigade orders have been issued by any of our militia commanders, the military display will be quite a feature of the day, as several of our most popular regiments, viz.: the Seventh, Twenty-second, Eighth and Eleventh, have independently announced their intention to celebrate the day by a parade through our streets. They will, no doubt, make a good appearance, though it is to be regretted that no General officer has been detailed to command the parade, which would add considerably to its uniformity. The Veteran Corps of 1812 will, of course, "turn out."

We regret to see that the Fifth Regiment, which is quite as efficient in drill as any of our older organizations, will not parade. It is stated that the Common Council has not yet paid for their music at Gen. KEARNY's funeral. Hence the unwillingness of the men to again pay for the luxury of a band out of their own pockets. But drummers and buglers would do just as well, if not better, than a band of music. We hope the Fifth will rescind its resolution before Monday next, and show us how they look in their new uniforms.

In the evening, at Clinton Hall, Rev. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., of California, will deliver, for the benefit of the Institute of Reward, an appropriate lecture, entitled "Our Country—its Martyrs and their Reward." Mr. BELL is highly spoken of as a brilliant lecturer. At a later hour, Company B, of the Twelfth Regiment, will have a ball at the City Assembly Rooms. While the Corporation dinner is going on in one of the St. Nicholas dining-rooms, the leading printers of the country have a social and commemorative dinner in another apartment.

At night there will be exhibitions of fireworks in front of the City Hall and at Union Square. The firing of minor pyrotechnics will occupy an hour at each place, and the display of an artistic piece, especially prepared for the occasion, will conclude each exhibition. The largest of the latter pieces will be set off at the City Hall. In its centre will appear a colossal statue of WASHINGTON, representing him seated on his charger, his right arm extended forward and waving adieu to the army. Overhead will be the motto, "Ducit Amor Patriæ," and at the base of the statue, JACKSON's declaration, "The Union must and shall be preserved." Flanking the statue will appear large figures of Liberty and Justice. The whole tableaux, covering an area of over ten thousand square feet—will be surrounded by thirty-four stars. The finale of the tableaux will be a rich display of colored fires, shells, flights, rockets, bengolas and colored batteries. At Union Square, the chief piece will be a temple and the figure of WASHINGTON with a sword by his side, and the right hand extended and pointing forward. Above the statue and inside the Temple will be an eagle with extended wings, and at the base, the motto, "Union forever."

It is to be hoped that all hotel-kepers, proprietors of public halls, shipmasters and citizens generally, will see the propriety of hoisting our flag, and thus make the streets gay with the pride of every heart.

Pennies and Penny Shinplasters—Combination of Grocers.

When the Government relieved the public from the embarrassment occasioned by the withdrawal of small silver coin into the coffers of the money-changers, by a liberal issue of postage currency, it was supposed that Corporations and private persons would cease the manufacture of their own little responsibilities. And so they did, for a time. But the speculators in coin had not been surfeited; in fact, they are now more hungry than ever, and, as is usual in all such cases, are not so fastidious in regard to their diet as before. From feeding upon silver, they have come to gorge themselves upon the baser copper and nickel, until the retail grocers find it almost impossible to give proper change to the purchaser of a penny-dip. The 20 per cent. charged for cents was too much for the retail grocer to pay. For a few days the grocers of Brooklyn resorted to ferry-tickets, which they gave in change, at the rate of two cents each. The *grocers* were satisfied with the arrangement, for, as the tickets could be procured at 1½ cents each, paying them out for 2 cents, was not doing a ruinous business. But the people didn't like the arrangement, and, consequently, grocers' penny-shinplasters appeared. But the customers grumbled still—they grew sore on the subject of change, and would not be cured by grocery-plasters. So now, the grocers are going to combine for mutual protection, and agree not to sell less than five cents worth of dips to anybody, for which they will demand five cents postage currency.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

The Recorder, yesterday, passed sentence upon the following persons, previously convicted:

Geo. Matthews, for attempt to commit grand larceny—State Prison two years.

John Kain, for attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years.

Oswald Adrian, for grand larceny—State Prison three years and six months.

Joshua, *alias* Samuel Rothschild, for grand larceny—State Prison three years and six months.

Thos. O'Neil, for burglary in third degree—Penitentiary two years.

Hugh McCarthy, jointly convicted with O'Neil—House of Refuge.

The sentence of Timothy Harrington, convicted of assault and battery, in running over and severely injuring Arabella Patterson, in Dey-street, on the 8th of September last, was postponed, to allow the prisoner to make an amicable settlement with the complainant party for the injuries sustained.

General Order from Gen. Ullmann.

BRIG.-GEN. ULLMANN'S HEADQUARTERS,
No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 6.—All officers and others ordered to report at these headquarters will do so without delay. By command of

DANIEL ULLMANN, Brigadier-General, U.S.V.
HENRY L. JONES, A. A. A. G.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MACHADO ONCE MORE.—Mr. JOHN A. MACHADO, who has been two or three times arrested within the last two years, on a charge of fitting out slavers from this port, yesterday surrendered himself to the United States District-Attorney, on learning that a Bench warrant had been issued for his arrest. The preliminary examination, on the first arrest of Mr. MACHADO, failed to sustain the charge, and he was released. On the second arrest a preliminary examination was had, pending which MACHADO was committed to Fort Lafayette on a charge of fitting out vessels to run the blockade. He was afterwards released from Fort Lafayette, and visited Cuba, from which place he has recently returned. Meantime the Grand Jury have found an indictment against him on the slave-trading charge, and a Bench warrant was issued for his arrest, as stated above. Judge SHIPMAN held him to bail in the sum of $4,000 to appear at the trial.

AN OLD MERCHANT GONE.—Mr. SAMUEL HOTALING, well known as an old established merchant, and an active, persistent adviser of the public, left this City in the steamship *Marion*, yesterday, for New-Orleans, in which city he proposes to establish a commission-house for the sale of the produce and provisions of the Northern States, and the purchase of the foreign and domestic products of the South. Mr. HOTALING will make his mark wherever he goes, and there can be no doubt but that in due season he will be heard from.

A HISTORY OF 1862.—The *Iron Platform*, Mr. W. OLAND BOURNE's patriotic publication, issues this week an extra number, containing the "Battle Roll for the Year 1862." The Roll is a synopsis of the events of last year, arranged alphabetically, with the dates affixed to each fact; thus furnishing an easy, and as far as our examination extends, an entirely accurate reference. It is the work of Mr. HORACE E. DRESSER.

MORE PRISONERS FOR FORT LAFAYETTE.—D. D. SIMMONDS, of North Carolina, Captain of the prize schooner *Brilliant*, A. O. STONE, of Alabama, Captain of the prize schooner *Hettewan*, and J. S. BEALS, Captain of the prize schooner *J. C. Roker*, were yesterday taken to Fort Lafayette by Deputy Marshals YOUNG and DAY. The prisoners, with their vessels, were captured some time since while attempting to run the blockade, brought to this City a few days ago, and delivered into the custody of the United States Marshall MURRAY. Upon being questioned, it was found they were rebels of the strongest kind. They refused to take the oath of allegiance, refused to take greenbacks, and, in fact, refused to have anything whatever to say or do with Northern people or Northern money, but boldly proclaimed themselves in sympathy and complicity with the rebels. The only course left, therefore, was to send them to Fort Lafayette.

THE MURDER AT PORT RICHMOND.—SNEEDIN and MOORE, the men who were committed by Coroner JAMES DEMPSEY, for the murder of ALABAMUS HARRISON, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, have been indicted by the Grand Jury of Richmond County, and will be tried in April next. The only witness permitted to go upon personal recognizance was Mrs. HOUSMAN, who recently left Port Richmond without notice to the Coroner of her removal. Coroner DEMPSEY therefore, sought to arrest her, and after several days' search, he found her in New-York, took her back to Staten Island, and put her in the County jail to await the time of the trial. She denied any intention of flight, but the circumstance of her change of residence without notice decided the Coroner's mind on that point, and he acted as he believed it was his plain duty to do in the matter.

A DISTURBANCE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—District-Attorney HALL yesterday afternoon procured a warrant for the arrest of Mr. GEORGE T. SHELDEN, temporary lessee of the Academy of Music, upon the charge of obtaining money by false pretences. Complainant alleges that he bought the right to boxes Nos. 18 and 19 for a certain evening, and that subsequently he ascertained that the same boxes had been previously sold to another person. Mr. HALL says the same thing has been twice practiced upon him by Mr. SHELDEN. Affidavits have been filed in the case, and the examination is set down for Monday next before Justice DOWLING, of the Tombs Police Court. There was a large and angry crowd around the Academy yesterday afternoon.

IMPORTANT PATENT SUIT.—An important patent suit, which has been pending for the past fortnight, has just been concluded in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge SHIPMAN. It was brought by the Magic Ruffle Company against DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, for alleged infringement of their attachment to a sewing-machine for "gathering" cloth and sewing tucks to a band by a single operation, and for the manufacture of ruffles itself, on which a patent was granted to the plaintiffs. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs, awarding damages in $2,488, and sustaining the validity of the Ruffle Patent. The trial occupied nearly two weeks.

PICTURE SALES.—On Tuesday night at 7 o'clock, there will be sold at auction in the Derby Gallery, a beautiful collection of paintings, studies and sketches, the works of Mr. T. A. RICHARDS. On Thursday night at the Old Dusseldorf Gallery, the pictures belonging to the International Art Union will be sold. These collections include some of the finest paintings ever exhibited in this City.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of the New-York Hospital to Feb. 20:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Feb. 13	175	96	271
Admitted to Feb. 20	34	21	55
Discharged, cured or relieved	28	11	39
Died	3	6	9
Remaining at date	178	100	278

Males, 257; females 21.

REPORTING ACADEMY.—Mr. EDWARD F. UNDERHILL, for many years connected with the newspaper press of this City, as an active, intelligent, first-class reporter, and successful stenographer; has established an "Academy for Reporting," where he will instruct young men in each and every branch of that much-abused, considerably misunderstood, and very greatly underrated art of reporting.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—Rev. B. PETERS, of the Universalist Church, Williamsburgh, will give a discourse to-morrow morning on "The Lesson of WASHINGTON's Life Applied to the Trials and Duties of the present Hour."

COOPER UNION LECTURES.—The third lecture in the free course at the Cooper Union on Political Economy, will be given to-morrow night by Mr. SIMON STERN.

NEW-ENGLAND S. R. ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. S. H. COX will address the soldiers at the rooms of the New-England Relief Association, at 3 o'clock P. M., to-day.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The trial of ANTOINE SCHAFFER, on a charge of placing obstructions on the New-Jersey Railroad track, near East Newark, in July last, by which a train of cars was thrown down an embankment, was concluded in the Hudson County Court, at 11 o'clock, Friday forenoon. The jury had not agreed upon a verdict at 5 o'clock P. M. SCHAFFER was tried on the same charge at the last term, but the jury failed to agree. General, *alias* ABRAHAM GREENTHAL, was placed on trial on an indictment for perjury against a man named RUTTENBERGH. The trial was not concluded at the time of adjourning.

AN EXCELLENT MOVEMENT.—The New-Jersey Historical Society, at its last meeting, appointed a Committee, consisting of Messrs. WALTER RUTHERFORD, S. ALOFSEN and CHARLES D. DESHLER, to collect from all sources mementoes of the pending struggle for the preservation of the Union, so that the future historian will have abundant and reliable material for his work. It is in such a work as this that the value of such Societies is demonstrated.

APPOINTMENTS BY GOV. PARKER.—Gov. PARKER on Thursday made the following nominations to the Senate, all of which were confirmed:

Major-General—ROBERT F. STOCKTON, *vice* JOEL PARKER, now Governor.

Pilot Commissioners—EDWARD BRINDLY, *vice* S. LAWRENCE BOGGS; LEWIS BOSWORTH reappointed.

The Trustees of the State Normal School were reappointed.

Prosecutors of the Pleas—Ocean, WM. A. MASSACRE; Passaic, JOHN HOPPER.

DEATH UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—Dr. R. B. MERSHON, a practicing physician of Newark, was arrested yesterday, and taken before Justice THATCHER, charged with malpractice, in producing an abortion, resulting in the death, on Friday afternoon, of a Mrs. SARAH A. SANDFORD, a widow, residing at No. 314 Washington-street, Newark. The doctor was held to bail in the sum of $2,000. A Coroner's inquest was commenced yesterday afternoon.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN NEWARK.—There will be no public celebration of the day in Newark; but being a legal holiday, by the laws of New-Jersey, the Banks, Post-Office, and public offices will be closed. St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M. will have their usual celebration on Monday evening at the Lodge room.

PRISONERS IN FORT DELAWARE.—There are about 1,000 prisoners now in Fort Delaware. Additional heavy guns are to be mounted to protect the City of Philadelphia. There are a large number of deserters at the fort, additions being made from Philadelphia three times a week.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, NEWARK.—The weekly report of the United States General Hospital, Newark, shows admitted 2; returned to duty 11; discharged 9; deserted 1; died 1; total remaining 586; ratio of deaths to 1,000, 1.7064.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court

Before Judge Shipman.

The Grand Jury brought in indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. George Laird.—An indictment for larceny in the Navy-yard at Brooklyn.

The United States vs. John Gibson.—An indictment for an assault with a dangerous weapon, on board the ship *Marianne Nottebohm.*

The United States vs. James Frazer, John F. North and John Thompson.—An indictment against the mate and two boatswains of the ship *Invincible*, for inflicting cruel and unusual punishment on one of the crew.

SENTENCE.

Sarah Ann Moore, indicted for enticing soldiers to desert, was brought up, and pleaded guilty. As the woman did not seem to have understood that she was committing an offence, and had been imprisoned for some time, the Judge sentenced her to only one day's imprisonment and $1 fine.

SLAVE-TRADE.

John A. Machado, indicted a short time since for fitting out a vessel for the Slave-trade, appeared in Court to give bail. His counsel requested the Court to fix the amount of bail, stating that Mr. Machado had come back from Havana to meet this indictment, and was not, therefore, very likely to run away. Judge SHIPMAN fixed the bail at $4,000, which was given.

A Case of Alleged Usury and a Verdict Thereon.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Chatham Bank vs. Hoyt et al.—This was an action against the makers and indorsers of two promissory notes, for $500 and $1,000 respectively. Two of the indorsers defended on the ground that they were accommodation indorsers, and that the notes were originally discounted upon an usurious agreement by Thayer & Judd, or by Alden, a subsequent indorser.

There was much conflicting evidence as to who made the original loan, it being conceded that the Bank had discounted the notes at the legal rate, but the defendants claimed that they had been discounted at a usurious rate before they were transferred to the Bank and were therefore void.

The Judge charged the jury that as to the inception of the notes the evidence was conflicting, and it was for them to say whose statement they believed, Hoyt's or Judd's. That if they found that Judd discounted the notes in the first instance, then the transaction was usurious and the notes void, and the Bank could not recover. But if they found that the original loan was made by the Bank, and that Judd or Alden acted merely as a broker in procuring the loan, their verdict should be for the Bank, no matter what sum was paid to Judd as commission, unless it was proved that the Bank participated in the commission.

The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount of both notes, with interest.

Farlee & Piper and Charles F. Jenkins, for the plaintiff; Van Pelt & Hull for the defendant.

Liability of Factors—They Cannot be Arrested for not Paying over Proceeds of Sale, until such Proceeds are all Collected.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

George L. White vs. Harrison Hayden and Theodore S. Wilcox.—This action was brought to recover moneys alleged to be due the plaintiff from the defendants, which they had received as his agents and factors in the sale of certain merchandise, and, as he claimed, refused to pay over.

The plaintiff resides in Oneida County, and the defendants do business in this City.

An order of arrest was obtained against Hayden, one of the defendants, and this was a motion to discharge. Hayden claiming that he had paid over more money than he had been able to collect, and that there was $300 yet due the firm on the sales. All fraud was denied. The defendant also claimed that certain of the butter sent to him to sell was not worth more than 20 cents per pound. A number of affidavits were read on this point to show the quality of the butter and that it was not worth more than 20 cents per pound.

The plaintiff claimed, however, that he instructed the defendants not to sell the butter for less than twenty-five cents per pound, and also that no butter of that quality has been sold for less than that since October last.

The Court held that as the proceeds of the sale were not all collected, the defendants could not be arrested. The discharge was, therefore, granted, with costs to abide event.

A. H. Reavey for plaintiff; C. F. Wetmore for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Moncrief and Robertson.

Manning vs. Monaghan et al.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by ROBERTSON.

Price vs. Murray.—Judgment affirmed.

Murphy et al. vs. Fernandez; Agawam Bank vs. Egerton, impleaded, &c.—Orders affirmed. Opinion in each of these three cases by BOSWORTH.

Before Justices Bosworth, Robertson and Barbour

Macfarlan vs. Kerr.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by BOSWORTH.

Gardiner vs. Denel et al.—Order affirmed. Opinion by ROBERTSON.

Before Justices Moncrief, Robertson and White.

Rogers vs. Willett, Sheriff, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by MONCRIEF.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Varnum, Jr., vs. Cleary et al.—Motion granted, and costs readjustified, by striking out the term fee for November Term.

Smythe et al. vs. Filqueras; Scholey et al. vs. Stewart; Douglass vs. Douglass.—Orders granted.

Before Justice White.

Westray vs. Seaman.—Findings of fact and conclusions of law settled.

Martin vs. Lentholer et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Standinger et al. vs. King et al.—Order granted.

Gartside et al. vs. Walton et al.—Motion granted, with extra allowance of $50.

White vs. Hayden, impleaded, &c.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Interesting Correspondence Relative to Messrs. Brown, Bros. & Co.

The firm of Messrs. BROWN, BROS. & Co. is so well known in this country, as well as in the Mother land, that anything relating to its earlier history cannot fail to be of general public interest. As such, we republish from the *Daily News* (London) the following correspondence between a member of the firm and Mr. W. H. RUSSELL, the traveling correspondent of the London *Times*:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5.

SIR:—My attention has been called to the assertions made respecting myself and my brother, in pages 4 and 5 of your Diary, "kept whilst in the United States," as correspondent of the *Times*, and which are so utterly unfounded, that I am sure you will feel it due to yourself publicly to withdraw them. After remarking on the object of my nephew's visit to England, and on the birth-place of myself and my brother, both of whom I may now mention are incorrectly stated, you proceed to say "that in the war of 1812 the brothers were about sailing in a privateer fitted out to prey against the British, when accident fixed one of them in Liverpool." Only one inference can be drawn from this paragraph, viz.: that my brother and myself were on the point of engaging in privateering, which is so utterly untrue, that I must request from you a public contradiction to a charge so inconsistent with the whole course of our well-known principles, for although legalized, we have ever considered it a degrading and demoralizing pursuit, and there is not a member of my family who ever did or ever would embark in it, directly or indirectly, in any shape or form. The real facts are these: I went to America for the first time in 1800, leaving my brothers at school in England. They soon after followed me to the United States, where they remained in business with my father. In 1810, I commenced business in Liverpool, and after my marriage, I proceeded to the United States, with Mrs. BROWN, on a visit to my family. During the time I was there the war broke out, and we immediately returned home in the *Pacific*, the first cartel, after the commencement of the war. It is my intention to wait a few days before sending a copy of this letter to the editor of the *Times*. This will afford you sufficient time for your reply.

I have the honor, &c., WM. BROWN.

JAN. 13.

SIR: On my return to town I found your letter of Jan. 5, which had been forwarded to me from the *Times'* office, in which you take exception to a passage quoted from my "Diary North and South," pp. 4 and 5, and inform me that the statements made therein are incorrect. It gives me concern to hear that I have misrepresented facts, and as there will be a new edition of my book issued shortly, I will cause your contradiction to be inserted, and the passage complained of to be omitted. The greater part of the statement came from your nephew—the part which relates to the sailing in the privateer was told me by a gentleman on board, who said he knew your family very well, and who further informed me that your father was implicated in the rebellion of '98, and emigrated in consequence to the United States. I need not assure any one who knows me how sincerely I regret being made the means of spreading an erroneous story, but to you, Sir, I may add, that any reparation in my power to make shall be cheerfully given as you may prescribe.

I have the honor to be,
W. H. RUSSELL.

OBITUARY.

—Rev. Dr. John McDowell died in Philadelphia on Feb. 13. He was born in Somerset County, N. J., on Sept. 10, 1780; entered the junior class of Princeton College in 1799, graduating in 1801; pursued his theological studies under Rev. Dr. John Woodhull, of Freehold; was licensed to preach in 1804; received his first call to preach from a Presbyterian Church at Elizabeth, N. J., where he remained until 1833, when he removed to Philadelphia. There he was successively pastor of the Central and Spring Garden Church, laboring with much acceptance. Dr. McDowell was intimately connected with many of the religious movements of the present century. He was one of the founders of the Princeton Theological Seminary, of which he continued a Director up to the time of his death, and for 46 years Secretary of the Board; a member of the Convention which formed the American Bible Society, in 1816; Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in 1820; a member of the Board of Domestic Missions, and Chairman of its Executive Committee from its organization, 30 years since; besides holding other important and honorable positions, which our limits will not allow us to mention. Dr. McDowell was the author of several works: among which may be mentioned, *A System of Theology*, *Bible Class Manual*, and a *System of Bible Questions, for the use of Bible Classes and Sabbath Schools*, the first, it is believed, ever published, and now published by the American Sunday School Union. He was a man of persevering and systematic industry, and great energy of character.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 22, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.
New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ The Times in Pittsburgh, Penn.—The Times is delivered daily to Subscribers in all parts of the city by John W. Pittock.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A rumor has prevailed in Washington for a day or two that Gen. Banks has advanced against Port Hudson, and suffered a repulse there. The War Department, however, denies having received any such information, and the tone of the latest advices from New-Orleans, to the 12th inst., proves conclusively that the story is simply a rebel *canard*.

The Washington *Republican* states that a command has at last been definitely arranged for Gen. Butler, and adds, that there is no more important field of operations on the Continent than the one which will be embraced within the new Department about to be given him.

Scouts report that Col. Fitz Hugh Lee is at Culpepper Court-house with 2,000 cavalry. His pickets are thrown out nine miles to Hazle River, on the Road to Warrenton and to Rappahannock River, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. No rebel force of any kind is now north of those two points, except White's farmer guerrillas, in the Shenandoah Valley and near Leesburgh.

A dispatch dated Feb. 17, states that the success of Gen. Grant's new cut-off in the rear of Vicksburgh is now the talk in military circles. Within a fortnight gunboats and transports will pass through the new channel, completely circumventing Vicksburgh. Contrabands are seized wherever found, and pressed into service to cut trees, dig up stumps and clear out obstructions. About 3,400 are already at work. Gen. Grant's plan evidently is to surround the enemy by gunboats to prevent retreat, and then to take the place by regular siege operations, and not by a bold dash upon their batteries.

A distinguished General, who has long held a command in the Army of the Potomac, and who has just returned to it after a brief absence, writes: "The spirit of the army is better than I had supposed. I think there is great confidence felt in Hooker. I wish our people felt as well as the army. Money and furloughs have done great good. We are looking with hope for good news from Smith's Expedition, (Ninth Army Corps."

The fact that a large number of ambulances were shipped from Cincinnati on Feb. 16, with orders that they should be at Nashville on the 20th, is taken as indicative of an early engagement.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to amend the act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the navy was passed. The bill to divide the State of Michigan into two Judicial Districts was passed. The credentials of Hon. S. M. Morrill, reëlected from Maine, were presented. A resolution offered by Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, directing an inquiry into the imprisonment of D. A. Mahoney and others, was laid over. Mr. Powell also gave notice that he should call for an investigation regarding the dispersion of a Convention recently at Frankfort, Kentucky. A bill to promote the health, comfort and efficiency of the army was referred to the Military Committee. The bill to grant lands to Kansas for the construction of railroads and telegraphs was passed. The bill relating to the discharge of State prisoners was then taken up, and debated at great length—Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, and Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, making the principal speeches. The matter was not disposed of when the Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the House, a Committee of Conference was asked of the Senate on the disagreements on the bill to provide ways and means to support the Government. The Post-office Reform bill was passed—72 to 56. An amendment was made providing that all soldiers in camp and hospital shall receive and transmit letters free of postage. A number of amendments to the Tax bill were reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. Their consideration was postponed until Tuesday. The Senate's amendments to the Post-route bill were concurred in. The Senate bill to prevent correspondence with the rebels was passed. It was arranged that Senator Wilson's Conscription bill shall be considered on Monday. The Senate bill to authorize the President to issue letters-of-marque, was then considered, and it was referred to the Naval Committee, with the privilege of reporting at any time. No other business of public interest was done.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Canada* at Halifax, we have advices from Europe one week later. She left Liverpool on the 7th, and Queenstown on the 8th inst. The insurrection in Poland is said to be spreading. A sanguinary battle had been fought at Wengrow, in which the insurgents had been defeated and the town captured by the Russians. The British Parliament was in session, and the Queen's speech had been delivered. With regard to American affairs, Her Majesty said she had abstained from taking any steps with a view to inducing a cessation of hostilities, because it had not seemed that any such overtures could be attempted with a probability of success. She, however, viewed with the deepest concern the conflict which still raged, and witnessed with grief the distress which the war inflicted upon a portion of her subjects. It was reported by the London *Times* that certain parties in Paris had offered a loan to the rebel Government of five millions sterling, on the basis of cotton at 5d. per pound, with the option of exchanging for Confederate bonds at 70, bearing 8 per cent. interest, and that the offer had been partly accepted. An insurrection had broken out in Cochin China, and desperate attacks had been made on the French forces. Severe fighting had taken place, but the insurgents had been repulsed with heavy loss. The French Emperor had asked the Spanish Government to send back the troops to Cochin China, but they had declined on the ground that they could not violate treaties. The Liverpool cotton market was dull and prices were weak. Breadstuffs were dull but steady, and provisions flat. Consols were quoted at 92⅞ for money.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. The subject of establishing a telegraphic line of communication between Fortress Monroe and Galveston, Texas, was embraced in a memorial, and ordered to be transmitted to Washington. A lengthy report, relative to the depredations of the *Alabama*, was received and adopted. It was also resolved to memorialize the War Department, the State Legislature and the City authorities, in reference to the better defence of New-York harbor.

Two 11-inch Whitworth cannon were taken from the prize steamer *Princess Royal* on Friday. They are of superior manufacture, and will be transferred to the Navy Department.

Gen. Rosecrans has issued an order directing that the name Stone River be inscribed on the national colors of each regiment, and the guidon of each battery that was engaged in the recent battles before Murfreesboro. The order further states that the General Commanding is proud to know that there was not a single regiment or battery which did not, in that memorable conflict, bear a meritorious part.

The Court of General Sessions adjourned yesterday until Tuesday next, the 24th inst., at 10 A. M.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were less active on Saturday, at regular prices. The principal kinds of Provisions and Groceries were in fair request. Linseed Oil was brisker and dearer. Tallow and Whisky were less freely purchased. Hides, Wool and Tobacco were in good demand. Cotton was depressed and declining. The freight engagements were less extensive, with 492 vessels of all classes in port.

Movements of the Peace Democrats.

It is very difficult to argue with men who deny the truth of axioms. A man who denies the existence of the force of gravity, who declares that the sun does not emit light but darkness, or that two and two make five, is always a hard man to reason against. But there are some men of this sort who discuss the war and the means of putting a stop to the rebellion, and who, strange to say, are accepted as oracles by not a few. We point to Mr. Vallandigham as a distinguished specimen of this style of reasoner.

We shall say nothing that will be new to our readers, when we say that the struggle with rebellion in which we are engaged is a serious one, calling for all the resources of a united people, and that it is a struggle with desperate men, who have hazarded everything for success. Such being the state of things, it would seem to be inevitable that anything which would weaken the resources of the Union, would be advantageous to those Southern leaders; that any one who refuses to help in carrying on the war, cannot but help them; that any one who distracts our councils, who is ever raising side-issues among our own people, who is in favor of "peace on any terms," must be in sympathy with the rebels, and his exertions must be looked on by them with gratification. This is so inevitable a conclusion, that if one were to undertake to prove the contrary, he would rightly be called on for the strongest evidence to sustain such an extraordinary position.

But the proof is all the other way. The rebel leaders do take the greatest interest in the movements of these sympathizers with rebellion, and draw great encouragement from their activity. The rebel papers are loud in praise of them, as the only honest and sensible men among us. The election of such men to office, gives the rebels hope that "Lincoln will find difficulty in running the machine." The signs of disturbance at the North "are agreeable, of course, to the people of the South." They look to see the Administration "finding an enemy at home which will give it enough to do." Their orators call for action on their part which "will give heart to that great peace party which is now springing up at the North." They declare that its entire success "will at once terminate the effort to subjugate the South," and they draw from the partial success which it has met, great encouragement to their people, pinched with privation and want, still to persevere; while Jeff. Davis himself, looking to the dissensions which he expected to spring up between the East and the West, declares that he "should not be surprised if the first daybreak of peace were to dawn upon us from that quarter."

All these things are so perfectly well known to our readers, that it is the merest work of supererogation to quote such utterances from rebeldom. These facts are just as incontrovertible as the fact of the existence of the rebellion. And what could be said of a man who should deny them and gravely base an argument for any course of action upon an exactly opposite state of facts?

But Vallandigham, in his Newark speech, last week, had the impudence, not only to argue for a discontinuance of the war, but to base his argument upon the statement that "if there is anything that has brought fear and trembling to the leaders of the South, it is the peace movement of the North and West."

It is easy enough to dispose of this Copperhead orator by referring to the intimate union which everywhere prevails between mendacity and treason, and saying that the man knows better, and is trying to deceive the people. But what shall we say of the audience who listened to him with approbation and applause? We call the attention of the new-fledged Society for the Diffusion of Political Knowledge to the benighted condition of these Newarkers. If the people of the North were generally in that condition, we should sympathise heartily with Mr. Brooks' praise of the people of the South, "sitting on stumps by the roadside," "unable to read or write, but better informed on everything relating to the science of Government and the political questions of the time than the best among the sons of New-England, with all their boasted book-learning and literature."

We do not believe that many Southerners could be found, whether sitting on stumps or on anything else, who could be made to swallow the statement that the Southern leaders were afraid of the Peace Democrats. When we see tigers crouching in terror at the approach of jackals, then we shall expect to see Mr. Vallandigham's words proved true, but not till then.

The Depreciation of Our Currency and that of England in the Wars with Napoleon.

The question which most exercises the public mind at the present moment is the financial one. The price of Gold, which remained during the first year of the war so small as to excite little attention, began soon after the battles before Richmond slowly to rise. For eight months it has been almost constantly advancing, driven up by a factitious scarcity, and the unremitted efforts of speculators, till yesterday it stood at 162¼. Two widely different opinions rule the public mind in reference to the significancy of this rise. One class look upon the advance of gold as purely speculative, and as a merely accidental and unimportant effect of the excited state of public feeling. Others, still regarding gold as the standard of value, have seen in its rise the measure of a constant depreciation of the currency. Filled with prophetic forebodings, these men see for the country nothing but the continuance of this depreciation, and in its continuance nothing but financial ruin.

Both these classes cannot be wholly right; for if we take the view of one, the dollar now in use is worth nearly as much as it was at the breaking out of the war, while if we assume the theory of the other, its real is less than half its nominal value. Which is nearest the truth? How far does the price of gold represent a real depreciation in our currency?

A rise in the price of gold has taken place in every State when its temporary necessities have compelled it to depend for a time on an unredeemed paper currency. Let us look, for example, at the changes which took place in England during the great wars with France in the beginning of this century—wars which, in their magnitude and the financial phenomena with which they were accompanied, bear an important resemblance to our own struggle. Although the exportation of gold was at first forbidden, and no public sales took place, its price began to rise at once on the suspension of specie payment by the Bank. It continued constantly up, varying slightly with the alterations of the war, but reached its highest point in 1814, when it stood at a premium of twenty-five per cent. This has been adopted as the measure of the depreciation of the English currency. Compared with the price of gold now ruling with us, it appears small. It reveals, however, how much of this price is speculative, for at the very time that gold was selling in England at these moderate rates, as we would call them, that nation was under the most powerful depreciating influences. The war had increased the public debt more than three thousand millions of dollars. The currency was inflated. Nothing was in use but paper, which was wholly irredeemable. The effects of these influences appeared in the price of public stocks. The three per cents sold at 45, and for five years did not average above 65. Even the favorite five per cents, which had long stood at a premium, could not be sold in the last years of the war without a discount of fifteen per cent.

But there is another class of evidences, which show still more unequivocally that, whatever may be the present selling price of gold, our currency has not reached the point of depreciation indicated by even the cost of gold in England at this time. The best measure of the depreciation of a currency is general prices. The rise of general prices—exclusive, of course, of cotton goods, the advance of which is produced almost wholly by scarcity—great as it is with us, cannot be compared with that which took place in Great Britain at the epoch to which we refer. There, it was a rise which affected not merely those articles which suffered the effects of a disturbed commerce, but the simplest articles of domestic production. The cost of wheat was tripled, and beef and mutton sold by the pound at double the price they brought before the breaking out of the war. Still, this was with an actual depreciation of currency, as Mr. Tooke says, of not more than twenty-five per cent. Our own depreciation must be still less. Gold with us has ceased to be a standard of value. It has become an article of traffic, and is governed by all laws which govern the sale of merchandise. It rises and falls with the fluctuations of the market. It is bought, not to be hoarded or to be used, but to be sold again. This was not the case in England. Rising gradually and naturally, undisturbed by the excitements of speculation, the price of gold formed, what it cannot with us, a standard by which to measure the depreciation of the currency. Judging from the standard thus given to us, the actual depreciation which has taken place in our currency is not more than twenty per cent. The purchasing power of our money is much greater than this, in a large number of articles. If the war continues, all these, however, must eventually respond to the depreciation which has actually taken place.

But while the condition of our finances is so much better than many are inclined to believe who have taken the price of gold as their standard of value, the effects of the traffic in gold is none the less to be deprecated. It increases the cost of imported goods, and by its effect on the public mind tends to produce the real depreciation which it pretends to represent. When this traffic shall cease, gold will lose its speculative value, and become a correct standard by which to measure the currency. Until then, it speaks with a double tongue.

Confidence of the Army.—Gen. Burnside, in a few remarks which he made at the Railroad depot at New-Haven on Wednesday last, said that he "felt the same confidence of success in this war now that he did when the first gun was fired upon Fort Sumter, and he left his office to enlist in his country's service." Another distinguished General of the Army of the Potomac has written a letter in which he speaks of the improved spirits of the soldiers, and adds: "I wish the people of the country felt as well as the Army." What a rebuke these manly and hearty expressions furnish to the dispirited and to the croakers! The faith of the Generals and the soldiers, the spirits of those who are fronting the foe, are strong and unquenchable; while many of those who stay at home, copperheads and woodenheads, are vexing the world with their cries for a dishonorable retreat, as though all manful feeling had been whipt out of them. All the late indications show, in a new and in a clearer light than ever, that the hope of the country lies in the patriotic soldiers who have offered life and limb for its defence and honor.

Epithets and Nicknames—A Study for the Times.

Men betake themselves so naturally to the use of epithets, as a weapon, in any contest, that the study of the epithets in use during any given period is often a very necessary preparation for the history of it. This is likely to be a more or less important part of history in proportion to the intensity of public feeling at the time. The fluctuations of feeling, and the different directions which it has taken, may be pretty accurately traced in the epithets applied at the different stages of the progress of events. The past two years have formed no exception to this rule. Let us look a little at their history from this point of view.

Among the rebels we notice rather a paucity of the epithets which *characterize*. Their poverty of invention exhibits itself clearly here. They have called us Abolitionists; probably, because that was the worst thing they could think of, and they had become habituated to using it against their adversaries in previous political and even personal contest. They have also called us Unionists, and Lincolnites; but here their inventive powers were pretty much exhausted, and they have had to fall back upon ordinary billingsgate and call us thieves, savages, brutes, hyenas, fiends, and the like.

At the North, too, there have been in constant use from the first, epithets expressing the aspect which the rebellion has borne to us. We have called our opponents generally Rebels, and this very epithet of ours has been a source of strength to us. It carried moral weight with it. Not but that there have been brave and true men in history, who were rebels. But history has not given them that epithet permanently. She has generally applied it not to her favorites, but to those whose company good men would avoid.

The epithet Secessionist has also been in constant use. This, too, was a characterization. It touched one of the important points in the controversy, and we have applied it not only to the rebels, but with equal pertinency to their Northern sympathizers. In fact, it has been chiefly against these that the fire of epithets has been directed. At the outset they were sometimes designated as conditional Unionists. This name marked the early stage of the contest, before the lines were drawn, when yet policies were undefined and the conflict had not assumed its present vast proportions. That term has pretty nearly passed out of use. It marked a period of transition, and with that period is in great measure passed away.

Then the epithet of Skedaddlers arose. It came from the far West, but had its popular application in the early struggle in Virginia, before the rebels had fought themselves into steadiness, and their frequent retreats won them this contemptuous title. But when questions arose among ourselves as to the draft, we transferred it almost entirely to that set of poltroons who tried to evade their country's call, who became afflicted with all sorts of diseases and "pangs unfelt before," who all at once found important business abroad, or intimate friends in Canada. And along the Northern line, after one stout young fellow was caught trying to get away in his sister's crinoline, these parties were divided into skedaddlers and she-daddlers. These epithets, too, have pretty much passed into history. They mark the period of the draft.

Copperhead is the term which characterizes the present period. Its use shows the increased intensity of the struggle. The sly and slimy courses which the rebel sympathizers have adopted to assail the cause of the Union—the venomous zeal with which they have lost no opportunity to strike their fangs into Government credit and Government measures—these are fitly embraced in the term, and it has been the very aptness of the epithet which has given it existence, and will make it through future history an epithet which will cast light upon the feelings and passions which pervade this present hour.

It is a chance if this term does not shortly undergo a modification. It is from among the Copperheads that the recent demonstrations toward peace have arisen, for which reason they have also been called Peace-Secesh—Peace-at-any-price-men, &c.; and when in the New-Jersey Legislature one of them introduced resolutions appointing three Copperheads, or peace commissioners to Richmond, some loyal man, a shipbuilder evidently, disgusted with such poltroonery, and in view of the probable reception of such commissioners at Richmond, suggested an appropriation to have them copper-bottomed before they went. The change would not be a great one from Copperheads to Copper-bottoms, and the term would certainly be quite appropriate to those in whom subserviency to party and to Slavery, has so killed out the manly feelings and impulses that they cannot be kicked into hostility to their former masters, but are never so well content as when groveling before them, and begging to be ruled over.

These terms, Conditional Unionist, Skedaddler, Copperhead, express the positive, comparative and superlative degrees of the same thing, viz: a sympathy with the rebellion, and they have shown themselves so nearly related, that it was almost certain that any one who began with the positive degree should come out with the superlative. What further new degrees of comparison may be required, only the progress of events can show; but whatever may be that progress, there will be no loss for an epithet to characterize it. These epithets, in the future as in the past, will mark the varying changes of the times.

Matters in Prussia.

At the opening of the present political campaign in Prussia, Herr von Bismark and his master have committed a serious blunder. They asked the Lower Chamber to sanction with its "retrospective approbation" the past conduct of the Government. They demand, in fact, a Bill of Indemnity to legalize the arbitrary acts of Ministers in the recess. This faltering of the King, in the presence of the foe, is a virtual admission that, even in his own opinion, the course of his Government has not been in harmony with law. It is an admission that he and his Ministers are offenders against the Constitution, and need white-washing at the hands of the popular chamber. But that body has not the slightest intention of undertaking the work of purification, as may be inferred from the tenor of their response to the royal speech, which has been voted by an overwhelming majority of its members. Preposterous, indeed, would it be, were the King and his servile tools suffered to escape thus easily from the consequences of their acts, in raising taxes without legislative authority, in attempting to intimidate public opinion, and in trampling on the rights of the Nation's representatives—especially as they mean to repeat all these outrages in the future, if they secure immunity from punishment by this act of indemnity. How utterly unworthy of such immunity both monarch and ministers are, has been shown by the fact that, when Von Bismark became aware of the nature of the address which the Second Chamber had prepared for presentation to the King, he tried to force them to modify it by warning them that "there was a limit to which the King could listen to." The only ground of objection to the address was, that it described in inappropriate terms those very offences for which he had been soliciting the "retrospective approbation" of the Deputies. It did not even accuse the crown of complicity with the misdeeds of Ministers! In exonerating the King, however, from all responsibility for the acts of his Ministers, the authors of the address have dealt too tenderly with him. As long as a king maintains the neutral position of a constitutional monarch, it would be unjust to hold him accountable for the conduct of a Government over whose proceedings he exercises no control, and which can at any moment be hurled from power by the Legislature. But when a sovereign descends from this position, and assumes the leadership of a political party who are enemies of public liberty, he forfeits all claim to that consideration, and can no more use as a shield the maxim that "the King can do no wrong." William has divested himself of the neutrality of a constitutional monarch, to become the Coryphæus of an anti-national faction, and though courtesy prompted his Parliament to draw a distinction between him and his Ministers, he is not the less a party to the acts which have all but ruined them, and must share their odium. William is, in fact, a martinet who loathes constitutionalism, and would fain dispense with its fetters, and govern his kingdom as he would a camp. In attempting to realize this crochet, he has done incalculable mischief to Prussia and his dynasty—has outraged the rights of the people and the people's representatives—has threatened the peace and destroyed the political prestige of the monarchy, and has inflicted deadly wounds on the common interests of all Germany.

Though to the Italians belongs the glory of having made the first successful effort to carry out the idea of national reunion, yet, in Germany there have long been men whose day dreams were of a united Fatherland, who latterly imagined that Prussia would prove another Piedmont, and her king a second Victor Emanuel, and who fancied that the time was approaching when the thirty petty tyrants that divided and oppressed their magnificent country would be swept out of existence. They dreamed that the vast and populous territory of the Teuton might be consolidated, under the hegemony of William, into a great constitutional monarchy, which would assert the right of Germany to preëminence on the European continent, and hold in its hand the destinies of Eastern Christendom. But the recent apostacy of the Brandenburger from his allegiance to the Prussian Constitution has dissipated this vision, and blasted the hopes of Germany, which prefers to remain under the sway of her horde of hereditary rulers, rather than trust herself to the mercy of a monarch, who has given such manifestations of perfidy, and betrayed such a disposition to reëstablish absolutism in his dominions. The misdeeds of William have rendered German unity more than ever impracticable, by the destruction of all confidence in Prussia and himself.

Washington's Birthday in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Saturday, Feb. 21.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated here to-day. There was a grand military parade of United States Volunteers and enrolled militia. The troops presented a fine appearance, and were reviewed by Maj.-Gen. Curtis and Staff. The streets were handsomely decorated and thronged with an immense number of citizens.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Saturday, Feb. 21.

Money easy, and never more abundant. Atlantic currency Exchange, 33¼ per cent. premium. Coin dull at 5@6 per cent. premium. Sterling Exchange, 47¼@47¾ per cent. premium. Greenbacks, 60@64 per cent. discount.

American Brandy is higher. Domestic Spirits firm. Dry Goods generally tending upward. Coal firm. Linseed lower. Pig Iron improved. Provisions generally unchanged. Sugars dull. Syrups declined. Turpentine advanced. Tobacco firm. Wheat—Sales of 40,000 sacks for export, at $1 80@$1 85 per bushel. Tallow—Sales 10,000 pounds, at 6¼c.@6¾c. per pound.

Sentence of a Murderer.

Trenton, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 21.

Charles Lewis, convicted of the murder of James Rowand, of Princeton, in November last, was to-day sentenced to be hung on the 3d of April next. The prisoner manifested the utmost indifference to his sentence. His counsel made a motion for arrest of judgment, on the ground of alleged illegality in the drawing of the jury. The Court overruled the motion.

Benefits and Lessons of the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The second great lesson and benefit of the war is not one that can be stigmatized as an abstraction, for it relates to a matter of the greatest practical importance. It is the inculcation of these momentous truths—*the fatal error of discouraging superiority, and the vital necessity of promoting the ablest men.* That the present generation has witnessed a rapid decline in the intellectual calibre of our public men, is neither a novel nor a contestable assertion. For years it has been the wonder of every foreigner who knew anything about us, the grief of every intelligent citizen not blinded by party influences. We cannot deny the existence of a spreading conviction, both at home and abroad, that envy of superior merit and excellence was a vice necessarily evolved from our democratic institutions; and we can scarcely conceive a greater reproach to those institutions. It was the disgrace of our national policy. No one party can be justly reproached with it more than another. The Whigs might, indeed, be said to have inaugurated the doctrine of available incompetency in 1840, but the Democrats were quick enough to adopt it, and persistent enough to carry it on. This preference of mediocrity—this hatred of superiority, or anything looking like superiority—this desire to "strike an average" everywhere, was not confined to politics; it extended to the most absurd social details, and if it did not succeed in making a dead level of art, science and literature also, the cause may be traced to various subtile influences, the discussion of which here would involve too long a digression. (One reason may be just touched upon in passing: the verdict of excellence in such pursuits, however it may afterwards be ratified by them, cannot, in the nature of things, be first given by the people, scarcely even by a class of experts in this country alone.)

When superiority ceased to be a passport to popular favor, the best men of the rising generation were naturally diverted from public life; the progress of those already on the stage was checked, and as the old leaders died out, an inferior class took their places. But these, in their turn, as the prominent, became obnoxious to popular envy, and thus the standard of statesmanship became doubly and trebly lowered. Not only were the most popular and successful candidates to be found among the second or third class of public men, but the first class was not higher than the second or third class of former generations, and when any member of it did by some accident obtain an important position, he was as likely as not to prove a failure. Such was the dearth of statesmen that when, on the wreck of old political organizations, the Republican party arose, strong in its new creed, and in the masses of honest and patriotic young men who supported it, it was all at sea for the want of a great ruling spirit. The powerful body had no head. [Here it may be objected "But the Confederate leaders have shown ability; therefore if you deny ability to our public men, slavery is a better nurse of public merit than freedom." And this is what some of the English philo-secession writers say. But I unhesitatingly refuse to admit that the Confederates *have* shown great political ability. They have beaten us in domestic and foreign intrigue, which is rather the characteristic of a semi-barbarous people. Their Generals have fought pretty well with the advantages of eight years' preparation in advance, and interior lines to operate upon. Thus they show some dexterity in two species of destructive action. But *constructive* talent, which is the great quality and test of statesmanship, they have given no evidence of possessing. Their so-called Government, founded on mutual dissolution, is only kept together by the outside pressure of war, and if it were "recognized" by everybody to-morrow, would soon require a reapplication of the same pressure to keep it from falling apart. Davis substantially admits this in his recent speeches; he also admits that the conflict has assumed proportions beyond his calculations, thus acknowledging the failure of his *coup d'état*. English writers persist in saying that the rebellion is a success so long as it is unsubdued. I maintain that thus far it is a failure, for thus far it has failed to accomplish its principal object and has been disappointed in its principal expectations. Its first and main object was to get possession of Washington and all the Border States. It has not taken Washington and has only got one-half of one of those States. Its expectations were: first, that the North would not attempt to resist it; second, that if resistance were attempted, it would be insignificant and ineffectual; third, that if the Government did succeed in starting a serious war, England and France would speedily interfere and stop it. Each successive stage of their hope has been disappointed, and still there are Anglo-Saxon men who talk of Davis as if he were Cæsar or Napoleon.]

There is no necessity to adopt the Bucklein theory that intellect and knowledge are the only sources of progress. Indeed, the whole sociological dispute about mind and morals, is very analogous to the theological one about faith and works. We want *both* mind and morals to advance a nation. Even ordinary products of mechanical skill illustrate this on a small scale. It is not enough that the engineer of a locomotive should understand his business *or* keep sober; he should do both. And the more artistic and complicated the political machine, the more necessity for both talent and virtue in the driver. Our misfortune was, *that we trusted too much to the machine.* We thought anybody could run it, or that it would run of itself. This was a positive source of gratification to the popular vanity. It tickled the average citizen to be able to say to himself: "Well, our Governor, or Senator, or President, is not so much more of a man than I am. I think I could give him a wrinkle or two." It encouraged and consoled the rich or the learned man in the exclusive pursuit of his particular business, or the indulgence of his particular kind of idleness, to reflect: "The men who govern me are my inferiors in so many respects, that I can look down upon them, rather than up to them." Thus we went on, forgetting that no people ever became or *remained* great, without great men to lead them.

Some time last Summer there appeared in the Times an article on the "Worship of Mediocrity," the first three paragraphs of which ought to have been written "in letters all of gold" and set up in every place where Americans do congregate. But in the last paragraph, the writer, as if afraid of having said too much and spoken too plainly, tumbled back into the old error of depending on the machine, and undid half his work by declaring that mediocrity was only injurious in war, not in peace. Now it is exactly because we have trusted to mediocrity in time of peace that we are now suffering the evils of mediocrity in time of war. Had either of our numerically great political parties been headed by really great men, either the war would never have taken place or it would have been over by this time. The very same jealousies and suspicions that prevented the advancement of merit in peace have been at work throughout the war. It is suspected that politicians have been envious of Generals; it is certain that Generals have been envious of one another. There has been the same system of attempting to make reputations by votes and newspaper articles instead of active desert.

Nevertheless, the war will upset this popular idol of mediocrity more certainly than any other event could. The test of success is more promptly and definitely applicable in military operations than in civil affairs. Military merit is pretty certain to make its way in spite of popular clamor, and military inefficiency cannot be long disguised or ignored by official or popular favor. If the New-York Aldermen were to vote themselves blue in the face, they could not make a great General of FITZ-JOHN PORTER. If to-morrow, a Democratic vote were to make MCCLELLAN Dictator, or a Republican vote, to make FREMONT Dictator, (I take these two names simply because they are the first two on the list of Major-Generals,) FREMONT would not thereby become an ALEXANDER, or MCCLELLAN a HANNIBAL. If there is any great military genius in the country, the crisis will bring it out sooner or later; if there is none, we shall be forced to use the best military talent and knowledge we have, whatever our personal prejudices or predilections. Thus, if after various trials it shall turn out that no one can manage the Potomac Army better than MCCLELLAN, he will be recalled to the lead of it; or, if FREMONT prove very successful in a new command, he will be honored and advanced accordingly.

There is another way in which the lesson may be read. The mediocity in vogue was not merely one of native talent, but also one of acquired learning. Not only was the popular mercury to be made of any kind of wood, but of wood rough-hewn in any way. The humanities and polite learning were a most superfluous foundation for a public man. Persons of limited education were rather preferred. Now, though military science *alone* will not make a great general, still, thorough knowledge of his profession is essential to one. It has been too clearly proved that a successful stump-speaker or ward politician, even though a patriotic and brave man, is not necessarily fit to command an army, or even a regiment. Sad experience having shown us that generalship does not altogether "come by nature," like Dogberry's reading and writing, the principle thus of necessity admitted in one important department of public service, may possibly be extended to others. For instance, we may hope that at no very distant day our diplomats will (like those of every other civilized country) be subjected to some special preparatory training, and that we shall hesitate to plunge a man from the backwoods into a foreign Court, merely because a foreign appointment is considered "due" to his particular State.

Closely connected with this lesson is another; that of modesty. Our national conceit had grown beyond all bounds. It is worthy of remark that this exuberant satisfaction with the present and sanguineness for the future was never characteristic of the best informed, most serious and most cosmopolite thinkers in the country—those classes who might be said to form the aristocracy of intellect, education and refinement. They were, if anything, rather too despondent, and too much disposed to underrate our legitimate sources of pride and self-complacency. It was the vice of the masses and their political leaders. Certainly, as a nation, we had much to be proud of in the general diffusion of rudimental education, national comfort and personal freedom, and our unexampled physical growth. But we chose also to be proud of many things that we should rather have been ashamed of. We are proud of our deficiency in various luxuries of civilized life and various amenities of social intercourse. We were proud of being troublesome neighbors and becoming objects of apprehension abroad. We were proud of trampling on principles and precedents when it suited us. We were actually proud of being governed by inferior rulers and dishonest subordinates. Our conduct was like that of the foolish prodigal, who, because he is rich, young and healthy, thinks himself entitled to indulge in all manner of excesses, and mistakes for honorable reputation the notoriety acquired by his freaks. We imagined ourselves something but little less than omnipotent. Never was this arrogance more conspicuous than at the opening of the fearful struggle in which we are now entangled. Rebel leaders threatening to plant their flag in Boston, and bring England and France on their knees for cotton; Cabinet ministers promising to subdue the most gigantic conspiracy the world ever saw in less time than it takes to mature a note of hand; these were the national climaxes of a boundless conceit, begotten on popular ignorance by time-serving flattery.

The humiliations brought upon us by the progress of this war are a painful but a valuable course of instruction. They teach us the limits of our power, physical, moral and political. We shall see, if we do not see already, that our institutions and our people are not exempt from the general laws which govern human nature and human events. We shall see that there is no inherent virtue in our forms of Government or society so great as to render us immeasurably superior to all other nations, past or present; that we have our defects, as well as our excellences, and are as liable to commit blunders and suffer mortifications as are the subjects of Kings and Emperors. In getting rid of a false, self-created prestige, we shall develop and fortify the real good that is in us. We shall no longer dispute with the French the doubtful honor of being the braggadocios of the world, but rather seek to cultivate that modesty, which, though not necessarily attendant on true greatness, is very generally found in connection with it.

My next letter will discuss the consolidation of national character, which the war will promote by its effect on various classes of citizens.

CARL BENSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

GERMAN OPERA.—Mr. NOLL, the very efficient and always reliable leader of Mr. ANSCHUTZ's fine orchestra, and a musician whose merits are universally recognized, will give a grand sacred concert at this establishment to-night, (Sunday.) The programme is composed of *morceaux* from the classical and sacred writers, and will be interpreted by artists of first-rate talent and a grand orchestra of fifty performers. Those who love *good* music will be rewarded by paying a visit to the German Opera.

THE GERMAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—Last night the first German opera season, under the direction of Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ, closed at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The opera given was "Der Freischutz," with FRAUS JOHANNSEN and ROTTER and HERRS QUINTS, WEINLICH and GRAFF in the cast. The audience was large and fashionable, comprising the best people of the city, with large accessions from the more worldly precincts of Gotham. In fact, no performance has been given at this house to such a large audience, with the possible exception of the last (Kellogg) Philharmonic. Everything went off finely. Mme. JOHANNSEN was in admirable voice, and was frequently applauded, while Mme. ROTTER, who is already an established favorite in the City of Churches, charmed and delighted beyond expression by the piquant cleverness of her action, and the undeniable power and sweetness of her voice. The red and blue devils, the brimstone and fire, the grinning skulls and the bright-eyed one, the great horrible monsters and brilliant display of pyrotechnic art, were done to the life, and aided vastly to shed a halo of glorious success over the entire affair, and place a crown of pecuniary value upon the well-balanced head of the accomplished *chef*.

The people imitate Oliver Twist in his clamorous moments, and cry loudly for more of the same sort. Honesty in operatic endeavor is a spectacle so akin to their cherished morality, that they are delighted, and beg of Mr. ANSCHUTZ that he will kindly give them another week of German opera, with "Fidelio," "Martha," and a few comics, that the desire of their hearts may be gratified, and the filling of his pockets accomplished. A matinée, with "Martha" as the attraction, Mme. ROTTER promising to do as well as she did on Tuesday last, would crowd the Academy from parquette to trap-door, with ladies and misses, beside drawing a host of the sterner sex from their daily duties. Mr. ANSCHUTZ has struck the key-note of success—namely, fidelity to promise and low prices. Let him adhere to this rule, and he can put much money in his purse in Brooklyn, where his deserved prosperity is even now a matter of universal recognition.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The Nutt and Warren mania increases, and bids fair to rival that of its famous predecessor. Gen. Thumb and wife are so bothered by public curiosity, that we should think they would hire the Academy of Music on their own hook, and roll up the greenbacks in the very teeth of their old employer and exhibitor.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 21.

NO DISASTER AT PORT HUDSON.

The War Department denies having received any information of a disaster to our forces at Port Hudson.

A COMMAND FOR GEN. FREMONT.

It seems to be settled that Gen. FREMONT will have a command.

GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. BUTLER was offered the command of the expedition against Vicksburgh, with power to organize negro troops, but preferred to return to the Gulf.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate's disagreement to the report of the Conference Committee on the Civil Appropriation bill, was caused by the mileage question; the report of the Committee giving to the Pacific States only $3,000, and to no others over $1,000.

On the protest of the Senators from California and Oregon, and some others, the report was disagreed to, and a new Committee asked. The same report gave the Agricultural Department an appropriation of $90,000.

TAX UPON GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A case of vital importance to banking and other corporations, as well as to capitalists, will be tried in the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday. The question at issue is the right of States to tax Government securities. The banks of New-York City, in particular, have shown their loyalty by lending the Government their capital, which has thus become invested in its securities, and are thus particularly interested in the decision of the Court. The case to be tried, and upon which some thirty others of the same character depend, is that of the Bank of the Commonwealth, of New-York, of which Hon. EDWARD HAIGHT, M. C., is President. This Bank has contested a suit brought by the City of New-York, in behalf of the State, since the year 1857, and it is now to be decided by the highest Court in the United States. The Government are so much interested in the matter, that Hon. EDWARD BATES, Attorney General, has made a motion that the case be tried on the day above stated. Eminent counsel, well known throughout the Union, are retained by the contestants, among which, on behalf of the Bank of the Commonwealth, are Hon. ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Ex-Surrogate of the City of New-York, and IRVING PARIS, Esq., and on behalf of the City, Hon. JAMES T. BRADY.

A MILITARY OMNIBUS BILL.

The House Military Committee will soon report an Omnibus bill, with various provisions, among which is one for the more effective punishment of spies, and another for the mounting of certain Western infantry regiments, to be used in hunting down the guerrillas.

COAL AND IRON VS. SLAVERY.

In Mr. THOMAS' reply to Mr. MAY recently in the House, (both members from Maryland,) he stated that the coal and iron interest of his District (Cumberland) was greater than the slave interest of all Maryland. The remark conveyed a volume of practical truth, and was productive of a good deal of sensation at the time and suggestive of reflection afterward.

STEAMBOATS ALLOWED TO CARRY POWDER.

The House Military Committee have authorized their Chairman to report a bill exempting steamboats from the penalties imposed for carrying powder, whenever such carriage shall be in the service of the Government.

ALLEGED DISLOYALTY.

The charge of disloyalty has been preferred against Dr. SUMMERS, whose nomination as Medical Inspector was sent in to the Senate, a few days since, by the President.

SENTENCE OF DEATH APPROVED.

The President has approved the sentence of death passed by a Court-martial, on privates WM. DORMODY and CHARLES CLARK, of Battery H, First Pennsylvania Artillery, and has ordered that they be hung by the neck until dead, at such time and place as may be selected by the General commanding the Department of Virginia. The crime for which the men were convicted, was that of murdering, near Yorktown, Virginia, last Summer, an inoffensive and loyal citizen named HEZEKIAH STOKES.

DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26.—The district of country north of the Potomac River, from Piscataway Creek to Annapolis Junction and the mouth of the Monocacy, and south by Goose Creek and Bull Run Mountains, to the mouth of the Occoquan, will constitute the *Department of Washington*, and troops in that Department will constitute the Twenty-second Army Corps, to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. HEINTZELMAN.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

A RELIC.

The following interesting old relic came from the family mansion of the rebel Gen. STUART at Chantilly, lately destroyed by fire:

WILLIAMSBURGH DISTRICT COURT, September, 1789.

On the motion of BENEDICT CRUMP, a witness from New-Kent County for GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire, against BURWELL BASSETT, it is ordered that the said GEORGE WASHINGTON pay him two hundred and forty pounds of tobacco for attending this Court two days, and for coming and returning thirty-five miles once.

WILL. RUSSELL, Clerk District Court.

DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION.

The Chippewa chiefs, now on a visit here, had an interview, Friday, with the President. Commissioner DOLE accompanied the Indians to the White House. They were much pleased at being introduced to their "Great Father."

DETAIL OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

By Special Orders No. 63, from the War Department, the following assignment is made of Medical Officers:

Surgeon J. S. BOBBS, United States Volunteers, temporarily on duty at Memphis, Tennessee, to report to Surgeon C. H. LAUB, Medical Director, Department of the Tennessee.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. BILL, United States Army, now on duty in General Hospital, Frederick, Maryland, to report to Surgeon R. S. SATTERLEE, United States Army, Medical Purveyor at New-York, for duty connected with the preparation of medical supplies.

HOSPITAL CAR.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company are building, for the use of the Medical Department, a "hospital car," for the transportation of wounded soldiers over their road. The beds or cots are attached by India-rubber bands to the ceiling of the car, thus preventing the jolting and jostling usually experienced in the ordinary cars.

HOSPITAL CHAPLAINS.

The Senate has returned to the President his list of 150 nominations for Hospital Chaplains, on the ground that the law does not warrant the appointment, and provides only for chaplains in permanent hospitals, of which there are in the country but very few.

ORDER REVOKED.

By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph nine, of Special Orders, No. 6, current series, mustering out of the service of the United States Assistant Surgeon A. J. LIBBY, Twenty-fourth Maine Volunteers, is hereby revoked.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized MONTS VON BAUMBACH, of Milwaukee, Wis., as Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe Wiemar Eisenbach, for the State of Minnesota.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

The resignation of Surgeon E. S. HOFFMAN, Ninetieth New-York Volunteers, has been accepted by the President, and he is honorably discharged the service, to date Dec. 24, 1862.

DISCHARGED.

ROSENBUSH, the man arrested, a few days ago, for selling to a banker here $2,000, in counterfeit rebel scrip, has been discharged from custody, the magistrate before whom he was tried deciding that Confederate scrip was not money.

OFFICERS HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14, 1863.

(Extract.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 75.—7. The following officers having become supernumerary, are hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States:

Hospital Chaplain JOHN TRAVER, to date Feb. 10, 1863.

Hospital Chaplain BURR BALDWIN, to date Feb. 10, 1863.

15. The resignation of Surgeon JAMES D. ROBINSON, United States Volunteers, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 13, 1863.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1863.

(Extract.)

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 67.—15. So much of Special Orders No. 550, from Headquarters Department of the Gulf, series of 1862, as accepted the resignation of Surgeon RUFUS KING BROWNE, United States Volunteers, is, by direction of the President, hereby confirmed, and he is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 10, 1862. By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 21.

THE AMENDMENTS OF THE TAX BILL.

The amendments reported by the Committee of Ways and Means to the Tax bill are numerous. Among them are the following: One simply striking out the valuation prices of tobacco as the basis of the tax, and increasing the tax on smoking tobacco, made exclusively of stems, from three to five cents. On rolled copper and yellow sheathing metal, in rolls or sheets, one per centum ad valorem. On ready-made clothing, or articles of dress for men's, women's or children's wear, not including hats, caps, or bonnets, three per centum ad valorem, provided that dress boots and shoemakers' making to order for customers, and not for sale generally, shall, to the amount of $1,000, be exempt, and for any excess beyond that amount, pay a duty of three per centum ad valorem. On iron not otherwise provided for, $1 50 per ton, provided there be deducted from duties, assessed upon railroad cars, any duty which may have been assessed and paid upon car-wheels under the provisions of the existing law.

No duty is to be assessed or collected on beer, lager-bier, ale or porter, beyond that brewed or manufactured; nor on coal illuminating oil, or refined oil, produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum, or rock oil, manufactured previous to Sept. 1, 1862. All contracts for the sale or purchase of gold or silver coin of the United States, or bullion, and all contracts for the loan of money or currency, forming collateral security of said coin, to be stamped, in the absence of which the contracts shall be void and they shall be taxed a quarter of one per centum. The Deputy Commissioner is provided for at a salary of $3,000, an Assistant-Solicitor, at $2,500; a Cashier, at $2,500. The Assessors are to have, in lieu of previous compensation, an annexed salary of $1,500, with 1 per centum of all excess over $200 000, when the revenue collected shall exceed that sum.

A BRANCH MINT IN NEVADA.

The Committee of Ways and Means, in their report accompanying their bill establishing a branch mint in Nevada Territory, say the discoveries of the precious metals warrant the belief that, in a few years, it will in that respect surpass even the "Golden State." A population of some thirty or forty thousand new people the Territory, and millions of dollars have been expended in prospecting and working the mines, erecting quartz mills, with massive reducing machinery and ingenious separating processes. Several thriving towns and numerous villages have sprung up. The great business of the Territory is and must be mining. The estimated yield of gold and silver, at the present time is $2 000,000 per month, with a constant prospect of an increase, as new machinery is put in operation. An additional reason for the establishment of a mint is the peculiar situation of the Territory and its dependence upon distant markets, whence all its supplies are drawn. All the supplies of food, clothing, machinery, etc., are imported into the Territory. But little, save the precious metals, is produced in the Territory. Payment for these supplies and the necessary transportation is made in the Territory. The cost of transporting the bullion from the mines to California is from five to four per cent. The returns are received in about thirty days, with an additional cost of two per cent in carrying back the coin. The transportation of silver is still more expensive. The daily average of teams bound up is 74; the number of tons transported up daily is 178; the number of stage passengers, both ways, 37; the total number of travelers, including stage passengers, is 105. Estimating the yearly average of freight over the Placerville road to be 120 tons per day, at an average of 6 cents per pound, and the total amount paid for freight alone amounts to $5,256,000 upon this one road.

THE TREATY WITH PERU.

With a view to carry into effect the treaty recently concluded with Peru for a joint commission to adjust the claims between citizens of the United States and those of Peru, Senator SUMNER to-day introduced a bill providing for the appointment of two Commissioners and a Solicitor and Secretary.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

The bill of Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, incorporating the National Academy of Sciences, names, in a long list of incorporators, Louis Agassis, A. D. Bache, Joseph Henry, Benj. Silliman and J. G. Totten. It is made obligatory upon the Academy, at the call of any Department of the Government, to investigate, examine, experiment and report upon any subject of science or art.

AFFAIRS OF MORMONDOM.

The Senate's Committee on the Judiciary, have given much attention, recently, to the affairs of Utah. They are now convinced that the Territorial Legislature, by the establishment of a Probate Court, with powers coextensive with those of the United States District Courts, frustrate all proper judicial proceedings. The Federal Judges have forwarded a request to so define the duties of their Court, that no further trouble in future may occur.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Eighth Page.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN SIXTEENTH-STREET.

A Young Man Found Dead at his Own Door with a Horrible Fracture in his Skull.

About 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, a man named JOHN A. BOYD, a native of South Carolina, aged 33 years, residing at No. 138 West Sixteenth-street, was found dead at the front basement door of the house above named. An examination of the body disclosed the fact that his skull was very badly fractured on the left side of the head, the fracture being about six inches long and two inches wide. The body was discovered by a servant at that early hour in the morning, and although it was warm at the time, life was entirely extinct. A *post mortem* examination was made by Dr. GALEN HUNTER, of the Coroner's office, and it was his opinion that death necessarily resulted almost instantaneously from the fracture.

All the particulars of the melancholy affair, which we have been able to learn, we gather from Coroner RANNEY, who has the case now under investigation. They are as follows:

The deceased was formerly employed in the Custom-house. He was of a very respectable family, and with his mother and sisters resided at the house above named in Sixteenth-street. On Friday evening he left his residence, soon after ten, in his usual health, and nothing more is known of him by the members of his family until he was found dead at the door next morning. Other persons, however, know of his whereabouts during a portion of the evening. The last which any one seems to know of him was about 12½ o'clock at night, when he was seen with a party of friends at RILEY's saloon, in University-place. From that time all trace of him is lost. The mysterious part of the affair is, what could have caused his death, unless the wounds were inflicted by a blunt, heavy instrument in the hands of some person who had pursued the deceased to his own door and then inflicted the fatal blows. His body was found in the front area, at the foot of only two steps, and Coroner RANNEY regards it as very improbable that his death could have been occasioned by an accidental fall, especially inasmuch as there was nothing but a smooth surface upon which he could have struck his head, and the nature of the fracture, the doctor says, precludes the idea that it could have been caused by his falling upon a flat stone. The area was carefully examined, but no signs of a struggle, or marks of blood, except in the immediate spot where the body was found, could be discovered. The relatives cannot in any way account for the sad death. The fact that his watch and pocketbook were found upon his body, untouched, contradicts the theory that he was murdered by thieves. The case will be fully and thoroughly investigated by Coroner RANNEY, who had officers out yesterday in every direction trying to find witnesses whose testimony will unravel the mystery which now enshrouds the death of young BOYD.

Smit's Kentucky Bourbon Whisky for Sale by every Druggist and Grocer in New-York, after Feb. 14, 1863.

ΙΩΔΗΣ .... IODINE WATER.
Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, &c.
Send for a circular. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Eight Cartes de Visite
FOR $1.
Of unequal[ed] style and finish, at
TAIT'S,
Corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich sts.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

DIED.

KEELER.—In this City, on Friday, 20th inst., Mrs. MARTHA, wife of L. M. Keeler, in the 58th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 444 4th-st., on Sunday, 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BENNETT.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, GERTRUDE MARIA BENNETT, wife of Benjamin Bennett, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 22, from her late residence, No. 12 Charlton-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

CROLIUS.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 21, JOHN DE LA MONTAGNIE, son of John and Magdalena B. Crolius, in the 3d year of his age.

The friends of his parents are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 22, from No. 91 West 11th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DOTY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 20, of disease of the heart, JOHN DOTY, aged 58 years, 6 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2 Union-st., on Monday morning, Feb. 23, at 9 o'clock. His remains will be taken to New Brunswick, N. J., for burial.

FINNEY.—In Nashotah, Wis., on Thursday, Feb. 19, Rev. JAMES LEGRAND FINNEY, of Norwalk, Conn., aged 3 years and 4 months.

HENRY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Feb. 20, RICHARD E. HENRY.

Funeral on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Pacific-st., corner of Clove Road. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HORN.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, JULIA HORN, relict of Francis Horn, of Havana.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av., on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHNSTON.—In this City, on Friday evening, Feb. 20, of consumption, REBECCA JANE, niece of Robert H. and Jane Bleakie, aged 17 years, 7 months and 8 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of her brothers, Robert and David Johnston, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 110½ West 3d-st., on Monday, Feb. 23, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

LEAVITT.—In St. Croix, W. I., on Saturday, Jan. 24, Dr. EDWARD LEAVITT, M. D., son of the late Jonathan Leavitt, of this City.

TRUSLOW.—On Saturday, Feb. 21, THOMAS TRUSLOW, in the 7[illegible]th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KING.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, Mr. WALTER KING, aged [illegible] years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the house, No. 1 Market-st., on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock, previous to the removal of the body to Paterson for interment.

LIVINGSTON.—In Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 15, JULIA A., daughter of R. Montgomery and Jane Livingston, aged 1 year and 4 months.

REED.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, JOHN M., eldest son of John M. and Elizabeth B. Reed, in the 14th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of All Souls, Rev. Dr. Bellows, corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av., on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock. His friends and acquaintances and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

SKELLY.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, at the Astor House, CHARLES DICKINSON SKELLY, son of W. Skelly, aged 5 years.

The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, Feb. 22. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

TOMPKINS.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, MARY HAYS, only daughter of Minthorne and Mary C. Tompkins, aged 4 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the residence of the parents, No. 20 West 38th-st.

VAN BLARCOM.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 19, after a severe illness, RACHEL DE BAUN, wife of Andrew Van Blarcom, aged 75 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Flatbush, L. I., on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Cars leave Fulton Ferry for Flatbush every 15 minutes.

VANNORDEN.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, ANN, wife of James VanNorden.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, John H. Peck, are invited to attend her funeral, from Zion Church, Madison-av., corner of 38th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

WOOD.—On Monday, Feb. 16, JULIA A. C., widow of the late Silas Wood, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, Feb. 23, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 6 East 33d-st., without further notice.

WOODHULL.—In Baltimore, Md., suddenly, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 19, Commander MAXWELL WOODHULL, U. S. N., who was accidentally killed during the firing of a salute, in the 49th year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 89.—Feb. 21, 1863.
67, 10, 42, 24, 6, 28, 60, 2, 69, 12, 13, 59.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 90.—Feb. 21, 1863.
14, 40, 37, 18, 33, 17, 66, 19, 65, 24, 40, 30, 34.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

UNDERHILL'S ACADEMY OF SHORT HAND.
(PITMAN'S PHONOGRAPHIC SYSTEM.)
No. 5[illegible] Broadway, corner of Bond-st.
E. F. UNDERHILL, Stenographer, Supreme Court.
E. O'DOWD, Phonographic Reporter and Teacher.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES.
Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars a set. For sale by
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS,
NEW STYLES,
Some as low as One, Two and Three Dollars a set. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

A PURE AND POWERFUL TONIC, CORRECTIVE AND ALTERATIVE OF WONDERFUL EFFICACY IN DISEASE OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.
PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES.
PREVENTS FEVER AND AGUE AND BILIOUS REMITTENT FEVER, FORTIFIES THE SYSTEM AGAINST MIASMA AND THE EVIL EFFECTS OF UNWHOLESOME WATER; INVIGORATES THE ORGANS OF DIGESTION AND THE BOWELS;
STEADIES THE NERVES, AND TENDS TO PROLONG LIFE.
REMEDIAL PROPERTIES.
CURES DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHE, GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, CONSTIPATION, COLIC, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, SEA-SICKNESS,
CRAMPS AND SPASMS, AND ALL COMPLAINTS OF EITHER SEX, ARISING FROM BODILY WEAKNESS, WHETHER INHERENT IN THE SYSTEM OR PRODUCED BY SPECIAL CAUSES.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial, and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water, and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with Fever and Ague, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistible as a remedy. Thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dyspepsia and in less confirmed forms of Indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits and Fits of Languor, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Bilious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

For Sea Sickness it is a positive specific—either removing the contents of the stomach, and with them the terrible nausea, or relieving the internal irritation by which the disposition to vomit is caused.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay, and Debility and Decrepitude arising from Old Age, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases, it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to reinforce and reestablish them.

Last, but not least, it is the Only Safe Stimulant, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acrid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

The fact is well known to physicians that the basis of all the medicinal stimulants of the pharmacopœia is fiery and unpurified alcohol, an article which no medication can deprive of its pernicious properties. The liquors of commerce are still worse. They are all adulterated. Hence the Faculty, while universally admitting the necessity for diffusive tonics, hesitate to employ these in common use lest the remedy should prove deadlier than the disease. During the last twenty years, the quality of these articles has been continually deteriorating, and it is notorious that the fluids which bear the names of the various spirituous liquors, are flavored and fired up with corrosive drugs, to a degree which renders them dangerous to the healthy and murderous to the sick. Under these circumstances, medical men are glad to avail themselves of a preparation absolutely free from those objections, and combining the three invaluable properties of a stimulant, a corrective, and a gentle laxative. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are therefore held in high estimation by our most eminent practitioners, and bid fair to supersede all other invigorants, both in public hospitals and in private practice. No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, deservedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Penn., U.S., and sold by all Druggists and Family Grocers everywhere. Depot, No. 428 Broadway.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
Where ladies are allowed several husbands, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots; at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st.; or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS,
Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars each, at
GEORGE C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT NEW-YORK TROOPS IN CAMP AND GARRISON,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 4.—PRINTED PASSES will, on application to these headquarters, be given to the commandants of the camps of New-York Volunteers, at Riker's Island, and at Quarantine and New-Dorp, Staten Island.

Commandants of Regiments and Battalions now organizing, will, upon receipt of this order, send in to these headquarters a list of all commissioned officers and enlisted men on duty in the City, in order that passes may be made out to them.

On and after the 24th inst., any officer or enlisted man, belonging to the regiments now organizing in the State, found by the Provost-Guard without the proper pass, will be arrested, the enlisted men sent to Governor's Island, and the officers deprived of their commissions.

All passes will be signed by the Superintendent.

By order of H. S. LANSING,
Colonel 17th N. Y. Vols., and Superintendent of New-York Troops in Camp and Garrison.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT OF NEW-YORK TROOPS IN CAMP AND GARRISON,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1863.

CIRCULAR.—All field and line officers authorized to raise volunteers for the regiments and battalions now organizing in this State, are earnestly enjoined to devote all their leisure time to the study of the books of tactics, authorized by the War Department for their particular arm of the service, and the "Revised Regulations of the Army," that they may become familiar with their duties and obligations. They are reminded that they may at any time be called upon to undergo an examination as to their fitness for the commission to which they aspire, and that a failure to pass creditably such an examination will result in the loss of their commission. By order,

H. S. LANSING, Col. 17th N. Y. Vols.,
Superintendent of New-York Troops in Camp and Garrison.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New edition, with 16 fine steel engravings, $1 20. ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS—"The most fascinating book ever written." A new and full translation, in two beautiful 12mo volumes, $2 50. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, on receipt of price, and 10 per cent. thereon for postage.
C. BLANCHARD, Publisher, No. 30 Ann-st.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS. NEW STYLE.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS. NEW STYLE.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS. NEW STYLE.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS. NEW STYLE.

The laws of life are written upon the face of Nature. The tempest, whirlwind and thunder-storms bring health from the solitudes of God. The tides are the daily agitators and purifiers of the mighty world of waters.

What these providential means are to unanimated nature, BRANDRETH'S PILLS are to man.

Their use produces that healthful commotion in a diseased body which occasions it to cleanse itself of what is hurtful. Thus we see the dull yellow skin made clear by their use; the eye becomes bright and animated; the blood is purified; often the hearing is restored; costiveness is cured, and every organ and fibre of the body becomes healthy. And what is most important, Brandreth's Pills are safe; no danger from an overdose; eat and drink your usual diet. Besides these qualities, they take away only matters that are diseased, whose life is below that of the surrounding parts.

They have cured thousands of persons of Rheumatism, Nervous Affections, Tic Doloreux, Dropsies, [illegible] Ague, and all Fevers, Billious Affections, Blotches, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Dizziness, Apoplexy, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, Pains of the Head, Deafness, Soreness of the Spine, Stone and Gravel, Diabetes, Strangury, Spasmodic Strictures, Measles, Small-Pox, Fever and Ague, Scarlet Fever, Croup, Summer and Bowel Complaints, Bloody Flux, General Debility, Erysipelas, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Hooping Coughs, Asthma, Worms, Rickets, Fits, Bad Dreams and Female Complaints, &c., &c.

Let me say that the principle of Purgation is gaining wherever
BRANDRETH'S PILLS ARE USED.

They purify the blood and whoever uses a box thereby adds years of healthful vigor to his life.

COSTIVENESS OR CONSTIPATION.

A stubborn case of Constipation (of J. G. H.), attended with mucous diarrhœa and great pain, was cured recently. Brandreth's Pills were recommended by the druggist, who made up the prescriptions for the patient, which had proved useless. Two doses of Brandreth's Pills completely relieved him, and their use for two weeks effected a perfect cure. Another case of Constipation (D. Norton) from lead, was cured perfectly in a month. No natural action of the bowels for years had taken place. Brandreth's Pills entirely restored their regularity in one month.

CURE OF DYSPEPSIA OF TEN YEARS' STANDING!

BUSHWICK, Kings County, L. I., March 1, 1843.

This is to certify that I was taken ill during the season of the Cholera, in the year 1832, and continued thus until the Spring of 1842, during which time I was severely troubled with Dyspepsia, and all its various train of suffering. I became extremely emaciated, melancholy, and worn out with suffering, so that life itself seemed burdensome. I, in the meantime, applied to a number of the best physicians, who prescribed for me; and many were the bitter doses of medicine that I took, but without avail. At last I yielded to despair. The idea of taking the prescriptions of physicians any longer was useless, and I was utterly opposed to taking pills. My friends became alarmed; often solicited me to try Brandreth's Pills, asserting that they had derived great benefits from their use. At last it was tempted to give them a trial, and it is but just to say that, after using them a short time, I began to recover, and soon was entirely restored to health; and I think it a duty I owe to the world, and to Dr. Brandreth, to make this public acknowledgment. N. BILLS.

Mr. Bills is now over 70, and will be pleased to testify as to the merits of Brandreth's Pills, after an acquaintance with them of 20 years.

B. BRANDRETH, New-York, Nov. 1, 1862.

Mr. J. C. Rapelyea, of Monmouth County, New-Jersey, writes, March 10, 1860:

DYSENTERY CURED.

I was troubled in January last with costiveness for several days, and took ten grains of calomel to obtain relief. I caught cold, I suppose; at any rate, a severe diarrhœa set in, which my medical attendant found it impossible to arrest. This was followed by dysentery. My strength was all gone. Everything passed through me as I took it. A friend from New-York, Mr. George Lewis, fortunately called on me and advised Brandreth's Pills. I thought, in my weak condition, one pill would be enough; but he administered four, and the next morning four more. Much impurity came from me, and, to my surprise, the soreness and pain diminished. One box cured me fully. I am now hearty, with a fine appetite. You are at liberty to publish this.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Hon. J. Hunt, of Westchester County, N. Y., seventy-five years of age, has used Brandreth's Pills for twenty-five years as his sole medicine. When he feels himself indisposed, be it from Cold, Rheumatism, Asthma, Headache, Billious Affections, Costiveness or irritation of the Kidneys or Bladder, he does nothing but take a few doses of Brandreth's Pills.

His usual method is to take six Pills, and reduce the dose, each night, one Pill. In every attack of sickness, for twenty-five years, this simple method has never failed to restore him to health; and few men are to be found so active and hearty as he. May 16, 1861.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

HAMMONTON, N. J., May 7, 1861.

DR. BRANDRETH—*Dear Sir*: I have long wanted to write to you, and express my gratitude for the beneficial effects that have been experienced in my own family, and in hundreds, aye, thousands, of others, by the use of Brandreth's Pills. The first year my friend Brockway sold your Pills in Boston, 1838, I was then in a declining state of health, and my friends, as well as myself, supposed that my earthly voyage would soon terminate. Mr. Brockway urged me to take the Brandreth Pills; but having used so much medicine with no good effect, I was more inclined to let nature take its course, and calmly submit to my fate. Mr. B. offered to give me one dozen boxes, if I would take them as prescribed. By this I saw he had great faith in them, and I finally consented to take them, but not as a gift. I went home, and went at it most hopelessly. After taking one box I began to feel better. Well, Sir, when I had used up my twelve boxes I was a well, healthy man—my weight having gone from 131 pounds up to 152 pounds. I then ordered a supply, and between that time and the present I retailed $4,000 worth of these invaluable Pills, and am quite sure that I have thereby been instrumental in saving, not hundreds, but thousands of lives.

Yours, truly, C. J. FAY, P. M.

The Hon. Jacob Beyers, of Springfield, Ind., writes to Dr. Brandreth, under date of May 11, 1861:

"I have used your invaluable Vegetable Universal Pills in my family since 1836; they have always cured, even when other medicines were of no avail. I have been the means of my neighbors using hundreds of dollars' worth, and I am satisfied they have received a thousand per cent. in blessed health through their use. They are used in this region for Billious and Liver Diseases, Fever and Ague, and in all Rheumatic Cases with the most perfect success. In fact, they are the great reliance in sickness, and I trust your venerable life may be long spared to prepare so excellent a medicine for the use of man."

* * * * * * * * *

THE UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE PILLS ARE INNOCENT AS BREAD,
and cannot be used without lessening the SUM OF DISEASE in a human body.
BRANDRETH PILLS are sold at
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
NO. 294 CANAL-ST., BRANDRETH HOUSE,
at 25 cents per box, and also at No. 4 UNION-SQUARE, and of all dealers.
ASK FOR NEW STYLE.
ASK FOR NEW STYLE.
ASK FOR NEW STYLE.
ASK FOR NEW STYLE.

CARD.
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.
The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the traveling public generally, that they have leased the St. Nicholas Hotel for a number of years.
The house will be refitted throughout. The cellars will be stocked with the choicest wines and liquors.
By strict attention to the comfort of their guests in every particular, they hope to render it as attractive as any Hotel in the United States. SPOTTS & HAWK.
HARRY L. SPOTTS. SAMUEL HAWK.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES,
For Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, Housework, etc.
NURSERY AND HOSPITAL SHEETING.
INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY,
AND RUBBER GOODS,
of every description, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'F'G. CO.
No. 205 Broadway.

"BEWARE THE IDES OF MARCH."—BROWNE'S IMPROVED PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS totally exclude cold, wind, snow, rain and dust from sash and French windows, sliding, double and vestibule doors and shutters of every description; are good Winter and Summer, and can scarcely be seen when applied. For circulars, with reference to some of New-York's best citizens, address
METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY,
No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 21, 1863.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67. Reg.	98
1,000	U. S. 6s, '68..Reg.	98
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	97¾
10,000	do	97⅞
54,000	do	98
83,000	U. S. 6s. '81, Cou.	98¼
10,000	do	98⅛
60,500	do	98⅜
10,000	do	98⅜
10,000	U. S. 5s, '71..Coup	91
55,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p ct. Notes Oct.&Apl.	104
500	do......small.	104½
10,500	do. Feb &Aug.	103
15,000	do	102⅞
10,000	do	102⅞
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C..	96⅞
70,000	do	96⅞
16,000	do	97
2,000	Tenn. St.6s,'90	63
20,000	Mo. State 6s	65¼
1,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo	90
13,000	Cal. St. 7s	131½
1,000	Ky. State 6s	102
1,000	Brook. C. W. L.	119
3,000	Erie 4th M. Bs.	111½
8,000	Erie 5th M. Bds.	107
27,000	B.,N.Y.&E.1stM.	109
10,000	A.& T.H.2d m.pr.	91
4,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F	122½
2,000	do	122
10,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	102¼
1,000	do	102⅞
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	124⅞
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d M..	90½
3,000	Chi.& N.W. 2d m.	42½
35,000	Cl. & Pitts. 3d m.	103
5,000	Clev. & P. 4th m.	82½
20	Bank of N. Y.	111
48	Merchants' Bank	100
5	Bank of Commerce	93
22	Bank of the Rep.	102
10	Metropolitan Bank.	102¼
4,000	Amer. Gold	162¼
300,000	do	162⅛
50,000	do	162¼
5,000	do s15.	162⅝
10,000	do s30.	162
10,000	do s10.	162⅝
10,000	do s10.	162¾
5,000	do	162⅝
10,000	do b30.	163¼
25,000	do b30.	163⅝
108	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	131
35	Cary Imp. Co.	9
50	Pac. Mail S. Co. s30.	161
100	do	161½
525	do	161¾
50	do	161⅞
100	do s60.	161
100	do b10.	162
100	Reading R.	91

10	N.Y. Cen. R.	118⅝
200	do	118⅝
400	Erie Railway....b30	77
600	do	76⅞
100	do s60	76⅝
100	do b4	76⅞
850	do	77
50	do b30	77½
300	do b30	77⅛
100	do b15	77⅛
100	Erie R. Pref.	101¾
250	do b3.	101⅝
100	Hud. Riv. R.	97½
25	do	98
100	Harlem R.	36
200	do	36¼
400	do b30	35⅞
500	do	35⅞
50	Harlem R. Pref.	75⅞
100	do s30	75⅞
100	do	75⅝
25	Mich. Cen. R.	97
50	do	97¼
650	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	61
300	do	61¼
500	do b30	61⅜
100	Panama Railroad	182
50	Chic. & R. I. R.	93⅞
50	do	93⅝
200	do	93⅝
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	92¼
100	do	92⅜
100	do	92
50	do	92¼
400	Clev. & Pitt. R.	71¼
100	do	71
127	do	70⅝
400	do	70¼
40	do	70
35	Clev.Col.& Cin. R.	158
100	Gal. & Chi. R. b3	93½
50	do	93⅝
100	do	93½
100	do b3	93⅝
500	Clev. & Tol. R.	95
500	do	95¼
400	do s60	95
300	do s30	95
500	do s30	95¼
100	do	94⅞
200	do c	94⅜
100	Chic., B. & Q.R b30.	108½
100	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	39½
59	M. & P. du C. 2d pf.	78
10	Del., L & West. R.	140
50	P. F. W. & Chi. R..	65
250	do	65¼
100	A. & T. H. Pref. b30	71
200	do	69
200	Alt. & T. H. R.	33½
150	Chi. & N. W. R.	17½
10	do	17¼

SECOND BOARD.

$26,000	U. S. 6s, '81,Reg.	98⅜
6,000	U.S. 5s,'74, Cou.	91½
1,000	U. S. 5s '71 Cou.	91
25,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes Oct. & Apl.	104
10,000	do Feb.&Aug.	102⅞
37,000	U. S. 6s. 1 yr. C.	96⅞
3,000	do	96⅞
5,000	Tennessee 6s	62½
4,000	Mo. St. 6s	65¼
10,000	do	65
5,000	do	65⅛
5,000	do	65⅛
10,000	Clev & P. 3d M.	103
5,000	Mich. C. 8s conv. 1st M.S.F. Bds.	130
2,000	Hud. R. 1st m.	125
1,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F	122½
3,000	Gal.&Chi.1st ext.	118
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	91
5,000	Al.& T.H.Inc.B.	81½
10,000	C. & N. W. 2d Mt	42½
35,000	Amer. Gold s30.	162⅝
115,000	do	162⅝
125,000	do	162¾
75,000	do b30	163⅝
15,000	do b15.	162⅝
10,000	do s60	162
100	Cumb. Coal P.	20
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	161½
150	do	161½
10	do	161⅞
200	do	162
100	do b10.	162

200	Bruns. C. L. C.	5½
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	118⅝
50	do	118⅝
50	do	118⅜
100	do	118⅞
107	do	119
550	Erie Railway	76⅜
300	do s30	76⅛
50	do b10	76⅜
100	Erie Railway Pref.	101½
100	do	101⅜
100	do b60	101⅜
100	Hudson River R.	97
100	Harlem R.	35⅞
200	do	35⅝
300	do	35⅝
500	Harlem R.Prefd s30	75
200	do s30	75¼
100	do	75¼
50	Reading R.	90⅞
100	Mich. Cen. R.	95⅞
100	M. S. & N.I. R.	60
200	do	60⅝
200	do	60⅝
100	do	60⅜
100	M. S. & N. I. G.	105½
12	Clev. & Pitts. R.	69
3800	do	69⅛
300	do	69¼
200	Clev. & Tol. R. s30	94⅞
300	Chic. & R. I. R.	93⅜
10	P., F. W. & Chi. R.	65
100	C., B. & Q. Rd.	108½
14	Alton & T. H. P.	69

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	U.S. 6s,'81,Cou.	99
1,400	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	104
15,000	U. S. D. Nts.	102
21,000	American Gold	162⅝
55,000	do	162⅝
40,000	do	162⅞
10,000	do bnw.	162⅞
100	Cumber. Coal Prf.	20
50	Pac. M. S. Co. b30.	162
50	do	161⅞
400	do	161⅞
200	do	161⅞
150	do s30	161⅝
200	do	161⅝
100	N. Y. Central R.	118⅝
300	do	118⅝
200	Harlem R.	35⅝
100	do s3	35⅝
100	do	35⅝

100	Erie R. c	76½
900	do	76½
150	do	76⅜
400	do s3	76⅜
150	Erie Railway Pref.	101½
200	do s3.	101⅜
100	Hudson River R.	97½
100	Clev. & Pitt. R. b3	70
1500	do	70
500	do	70⅛
700	do	70⅛
1000	do s30	70
1000	do b3	70
300	Clev. & Tol. Rd.	94⅞
400	do s30	95
500	do	95¼
700	do	95⅛
950	Chi. & R. I. R.	93⅜
50	P., Ft.W.& C.R.	65

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

20,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c. Notes Apl &Oct.	103⅞
25,000	Amer. Gold	161⅞
10,000	do	161⅞
10,000	do	162
25,000	do b3.	162
20,000	do s5.	162
15,000	do b10	162⅛
25,000	do s4	162
10,000	do b10.	162⅛
15,000	do b30.	162⅜
50,000	do b10.	162½
300	Pacific Mail	162⅝
200	do s30	162
10	do	162¼
50	do	162⅜
150	N. Y. Cen. R.	118⅝
200	do	118⅞
500	Erie Railway	76⅝
150	do	76⅜

200	Harlem Railroad	35⅝
400	do	35⅜
230	M. S. & N. I. R.	60⅜
300	do s30	60⅜
200	do	60⅜
1500	Clev. & Pitts.R.	70
300	do s6	70
400	do b10	70
400	do b5	70
100	do s10	70
500	Gal. & Chi. R.	93⅜
400	do	93⅜
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	96
200	do b5	95⅛
550	Chic. & R. I. R.	93⅜
250	do	93⅜
400	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	39½
25	Quicksilver M. Co.	18
50	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	65⅛
250	do	66

SATURDAY, Feb. 21—P. M.

The demand for Government Stocks and Treasury paper improved, to-day, on the action of the House of Representatives on the Banking bill. Private sales of Coupons, of 1881, were made as high as 99½ ₩ cent., and 104 ₩ cent. was paid for 7.30 ₩ cents. The one-year 6 ₩ cents were in large request at from 96⅞ to 97⅛ ₩ cent. The price of Gold Coin fluctuated from 163¼ down to 161⅞ ₩ cent., finally closing with sales, at the 4 o'clock Public Board, at 162 ₩ cent., cash, and 162⅛@162¼, buyer 5@10 days. The course of the Share market was not materially different from yesterday, closing about as follows:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	162⅞	162	Harlem	36	35⅝
U.S. C. H. Notes	162⅞	161⅞	Harlem Pref	76	75⅝
Tennessees	62	62⅝	Mich. Central	96	96
Missouris	64⅝	65	Mich. Southern	61¼	60⅜
N. Y. Central	118⅝	118⅞	Mich Guarant'd	105⅝	105⅜
Erie	77⅝	76⅞	Illinois Central	93	92⅜
Erie Preferred	101⅞	101⅜	Pittsburgh	71⅝	70
Hudson	97⅞	97½	Galena	93⅝	93⅝
Toledo	94⅞	95⅛	Rock Island	93⅞	93⅜
Pacific Mail	161½	162⅝	7-30 Tr. Notes	103⅞	104

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	111	Hanover	85
Merchants'	99⅞	Metropolitan	102¼
Mechanics'	106	People's	90
North River	90	East River	[illegible]
Greenwich	170	Nassau	102
National	92	Corn Exchange	
Commerce	92½	Continental	
Broadway	140	Commonwealth	
Ocean	78	Atlantic	65
American Exchange		Importers' and Traders'	98
Bank of the Republic	101½	Park	119
Bank of North America	89		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	118	Chi. & N. W. Appl. ex.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	96½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	120	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, assd.	71
Erie firsts, '68	120	Chi. & N. W. seconds	42½
Erie thirds, '83	121	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	68½
Erie fourths, '80	111	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	121
Hud. firsts, '69	111	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106
Hudson seconds s. f. '85	122	Tol. & Wab. seconds	91
Hud. conv., '67	106	Tol.&Wab., Int. Bonds.	90½
Mich C. n. f. 8 ₩ c., '82	130	Mil. & P. Du Ch. firsts	109
Chi., B. & Quincy firsts	120	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext	116
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	102	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	119½
N. Ind. Gosh. Line	102	New-Jersey C. seconds	118
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p. c.	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	115
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	124	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105
St. L., Alt. & T. H. firsts	107	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	110
T. H. & Alt. 2ds, pref.	91	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	103
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	106	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	82

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co. sold to-day at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom:

$2,000	N. C. 6 ₩ c. bs., due 1863; coupons attached.	73¼
2,000	Mo. 6 ₩ c. bs., iss. to H. & St. Jo. R. R.	90½
6,000	Hud. Riv. Rd. 7 ₩ c. bds., '69 and '70	124¼
1,000	N. Y. & Har. R. R. bs., int. paid to Feb. 1, '63.	100½
500	N.Y.Cen. R. Co. 6 ₩ c. bs., int. May and Nov.	119
3,000	U. S. 6s of 1867	98½
6,000	Cl., P. & Ash. spec. m. 7 ₩ c. bds	121
4,200	Ch. & N. W. 7 ₩ c. int bonds	97
2,000	Evansville and Ill. R. R. Co., 1st mtge. 7 ₩ c. bs.	79½
15	Boston & Prov. R. R. Co., $100 each	137
12	Hud. Riv. R. R. Co., $100 each	96½
11	Mich. Cen. R. R. Co., $100 each	96⅜
60	Screw Dock Co., $50 each	105
10	Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, $25 each	121
16	Com[illegible] Bank, New-Orleans, $100 each	48½
10	Academy of Music, Brooklyn, $50 each	67
7	Equ[illegible] Ins. Co., $35 each	201
6	N. Y. [illegible]rine Ins. Co., $100 each	160
40	Lon[illegible] Ins. Co., $50 each	202
5	New-[illegible] New-Haven R. R., $100 each.	123½
7	New-[illegible] and New-Haven R. R., $100 each.	124½
10	Mechanics' Banking Association, $17 50 each	94
10	Ocean Bank	85
10	Merchants' Exchange Bank, $50 each	88 to 88½
25	Eagle Fire Ins. Co., $40 each	197
10	Lamar Fire Ins. Co., $100 each	111
10	Citizens' Fire Ins. Co., $20 each	270½
10	Long Island Fire Ins. Co., $50 each	201
10	Merchants' Fire Ins Co. $50 each	183½
35	Equitable Fire Ins. Co., $35 each	190
35	Beekman Fire Ins. Co., $25 each	92
25	Astor Fire Ins. Co., $25 each	130½
20	Fulton Fire Ins. Co., $25 each	126½
40	Bowery Fire Ins. Co., $25 each	187
100	Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co., $17 each	216
30	Corn Exchange Fire Ins. Co., $50	183

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.

Remarks of Hon. E. G. Spalding in the House of Representatives, Feb. 19, 1863.

I have already stated, in the debate on the Finance bill, that I had no doubt of the constitutionality of the National Bank bill, proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, nor had I any doubt that State banks were also constitutional; that both systems of banking might be useful within their sphere of action, and that I was willing the country should have both kinds of banking. That inasmuch as the National Government had hitherto failed to establish a permanent system of national banking, State banks had, as a necessary means of commerce and the operations of State Governments, become firmly established, and that the Supreme Court of the United States had, by repeated decisions, decided that they were constitutional.

The coercive features in the pending bill against State banks having been stricken out, I intend to give it my support, not because I think it will afford any considerable relief to the Treasury in the next two or three years, or that it will in any manner prevent the issue of paper money to carry on the war, but because I regard it as the commencement of a permanent system for providing a national currency that will be of great benefit to the people, and a reliable support to the Government in the future.

The President in his annual Message, and the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report, recommend the passage by Congress of a Free Banking law, authorizing the issue of a national currency which shall be of uniform value in all parts of the United States, to be secured by a pledge of United States bonds deposited in the Treasury of the United States. In all its essential features it is like the Free Banking law of the State of New-York, which has been in successful operation since 1838.

Legal-tender notes issued direct from the Treasury, without the agency of a bank, constitute a national currency uniform in value in all parts of the country, and bearing no interest, is an advantageous loan to the Government by the people who receive and circulate this kind of currency. These legal-tender notes are based solely on the faith of the Government and all the taxable property under the jurisdiction of the United States. If Congress performs its duty by imposing taxes on this property, and the Executive enforces the collection thereof, all these notes will be ultimately redeemed and retired from circulation. These notes are declared by law to be money, and they circulate as money in all parts of the United States. The Free Banking law is proposed by the Executive for the purpose of combining private capital with the credit of the Government in the issue of bank bills similar in all respects to legal tender notes. The only difference between them will be, that the legal tender notes have only the United States Government to provide for their redemption, while the bank bills, when issued, will have, in addition to the liability of the Government, the direct promise of the Banking Association issuing them that they will redeem them on presentation at the bank, not in specie, certainly, during the suspension of specie payments, but in legal tender notes, and after a general resumption of specie payments by the banks and the Government, then to be redeemed in coin. Legal tender notes issued, on the faith of the Government, direct from the Treasury, constitute a loan to the Government without interest. Bank bills under this law would be loaned to the Government and the people at six and seven per cent interest. By the bill we give to the banking associations formed under it the interest on the national currency issued by them, as an inducement to them to form these associations and become liable for its redemption. Instead of the Government issuing this national currency direct to the soldiers and other creditors without interest, it sells its own six per cent. bonds to the Banking Associations, and takes its pay in legal tender notes; these Banking Associations take the six per cent. bonds from the Secretary of the Treasurer, and deposit them with the Treasurer of the United States, and thereupon the Comptroller of the Currency furnishes to such Banking Associations national currency for circulation, the Treasurer holding the bonds as security for their redemption. The national currency so secured is then owned by such associations like any other bank bills. They may be loaned to the people or the Government like any other money belonging to a qank, and when loaned the Banking Associations get six per cent. interest for its use. The Associations also draw the interest half-yearly on the bonds previously hypothecated with the Treasurer. By this operation the Associations gain first, six per cent. interest on its loans, and second, six per cent. interest on the bonds held by the Treasurer. In this way the Banking Associations get twelve per cent. gross interest, and the Government pays six of it on the bonds sold to the Association, and which are hypothecated with the Treasurer. The Government gives this bonus and the privileges of banking to capitalists, to induce them to combine their responsibility with the credit of the Government in issuing this national currency, and providing for its redemption during suspension in legal tender notes, and after resumption of specie payments, in coin. The Secretary, in his annual report, recommends "the organization of Banking Associations to supply circulation secured by national bonds, and convertible always into United States notes, and after resumption of specie payments into coin."

The additional advantages held out by the bill to induce rich men—men of accumulated capital to join the Government in maintaining this national currency are:

1. The national character given to the bills to circulate at par in all parts of the United States.

2. It is made receivable at par for all dues to the Government except customs, and payable to the army and navy and all other creditors of the Government.

3. The Banking Associations are to be exempt from all State and United States taxation, and only pay two per cent. per annum for engraving, paper, and printing their circulating notes, and which is to include all other expenses of the Currency Bureau at Washington,

On a full review of this proposed plan of a national currency, it will be seen that it is based on public and private faith; that it proposes to combine the interest of the nation with the rich individuals belonging to it. Men of surplus capital only can profitably engage in the business of banking; money lenders, not money borrowers, can successfully organize and manage Banking Associations under the provisions of this act. How far it will be found practicable to extend the organization of Associations on the credit of the public and of individuals under this law, can only be ascertained by the experiment.

A Banking Association of $100,000,000 capital, all paid in by business men, and firmly established in the City of New-York, and acting as the fiscal agent of the Treasury Department, would be a most valuable support to the Government. It might be made the depository for all the public money in that City. It might receive the public money derived from loans, from customs and internal taxes, and disburse all these moneys to the creditors of the Government. This would give the moneyed men who are stockholders in the bank an immediate pecuniary interest in upholding the credit of the Government. Similar organizations in Boston, Philadelphia, New-Orleans, and other principal cities of the Union, might be made with less amount of capital, and in like manner become the fiscal agents of the Government in those cities.

The Bank of England is a striking example of the combined power of public authority and private influence in sustaining the credit of Government. We may safely profit by this example. This bank has been the chief agent in sustaining the British Government in the long and exhausting wars in which she has been engaged. The Bank of England is the fiscal agent of the British Government, and notwithstanding it is a bank of 'discount, deposit and circulation, it has thus far received and disbursed the public moneys without the loss of a dollar of the money intrusted to it.

It is also well known that our Government never lost any of the money deposited in the first or second Bank of the United States. They were both fiscal agents of the Government. All the public money was received and disbursed by them with fidelity and usefulness to both parties. Sound and well managed banks tend to increase public and private credit, and to extend as well as to facilitate commerce with States and individuals. They stimulate industry, commodities are multiplied, agriculture, mining and manufactures flourish; these constitute the true wealth, prosperity and greatness of the country.

I have no doubt that the framers of the Constitution contemplated a national currency adequate to the wants of the General Government, and that for all national purposes it has the power to control and regulate the currency. In all Government transactions, it has the right not only to provide by law for issuing the kind of currency that shall be received for taxes, custom duties, and all other dues to the United States, but also the kind of money that shall be paid to the army and navy, and all other creditors of the Government. If there had been established years ago a sound National Bank of $200,000,000 capital, which had been in full operation as the fiscal and financial agent of the Government at the time of the breaking out of the present rebellion, what a valuable support it would have been in sustaining the Government at the present time. The Independent Treasury law unnecessarily isolated the Government from all the capitalists and the accumulated capital of the country. At the very outset of the rebellion there was no money in the Sub-Treasury, and notwithstanding the hostility heretofore expressed and now manifested toward State banks, the Government was obliged to resort at once to the State banks in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, for money to prosecute the war. The States had fostered and aided in building up strong State institutions, while the General Government had been vacillating and weakened by conflicting views and opinions as to the constitutionality and policy of a National bank. The stern necessities of war have made it apparent that the policy advocated by ALEXANDER HAMILTON of a strong central Government was the true policy. A strong consolidated Government would most likely have been able to avert this rebellion, but if not able to prevent it entirely, it would have been much better prepared to meet and put down the traitorous advocates of secession and State Rights, who have forced upon us this unnatural and bloody war. A sound National bank, upheld and supported by the combined credit of the Government and rich men residing in all the States of the Union, would have been a strong bond of union before the rebellion broke out, and a still stronger support in maintaining the army and navy to put it down.

The United States Government has thus far established no permanent system of national currency except that of gold and silver. Ever since the adoption of the Constitution there has been a conflict of opinion among the ablest statesmen of the country upon the question of a national currency. JEFFERSON opposed the creation of all banks, both State and national.]

ALEXANDER HAMILTON proposed a National Bank during the struggle for American Independence in 1780, but his suggestions were not then adopted. During WASHINGTON's Administration in 1791, the first Bank of the United States was incorporated, mainly under the influence of Mr. HAMILTON, which continued in operation until 1811, when its charter expired. No national bank was in existence during the second war with Great Britain. That war was carried on by loans and the issue of Treasury notes. In 1816 the second Bank of the United States was chartered, and continued in existence until 1836, when its charter again expired. All will remember the decided opposition of Gen. JACKSON to its recharter, and the fierce struggle that ensued between the friends and opponents of a United States Bank. The friends of the bank were finally beaten, when JACKSON was re-elected President in the Fall of 1832.

The friends of a United States Bank again rallied in 1840–'41, but were again defeated by the veto of JOHN TYLER. In 1846 the Independent Treasury law was finally passed, by which it was established that the operations of the Government should thereafter be carried on wholly with gold and silver coin, and that the money of the Government should thereafter be kept separate from all banks and all banking transactions. Thus the law continued up to the session of the present Congress.

No settled policy has as yet been established by which the Government has assumed permanent control over the national currency. State banks still go on issuing circulating notes, receiving deposits, selling exchange, and discounting bills and promissory notes, and the Sub-Treasury law is still unrepealed.

A national currency, adequate to the operations of the Government in *peace* and *war*, has yet to be established. It seems that the present is a propitious time to enact this great measure as a permanent system, and that the duty of the Government in providing an adequate national currency ought not any longer to be neglected.

The Government of the United States ought not to depend on State institutions for the execution of its great powers. In the administration of the high prerogatives conferred by the Constitution, this Government need not depend at all on State officers, State institutions, or State laws. Its own powers and its own means, if brought into active exercise, are fully adequate to the ends for which the Government was established. In the long interval of peace, many of the powers granted in the Constitution have not been fully exercised, nor was it necessary during peace to put them into full execution. But now when engaged in a gigantic war, when the very existence of the Government is in such imminent peril, it is of the highest importance that it should exert all these great powers to maintain itself, preserve its own dignity, and enforce its own high prerogatives. Congress and the Executive cannot fail now, to do all in their power to save the Government, and restore the National Union.

This Government has power to issue a national currency entirely independent of State authority; power to raise and support armies independent of Governors, of States and State laws; power to provide and maintain a navy in like manner; power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several States and with the Indian tribes. These great powers may, by means of proper legislation, be made to operate directly upon the people independently of State boundaries or State sovereignty. Under the power "to raise and support armies," we may provide for calling the able-bodied men of the nation directly into the army of the United States, and without the aid of the Governors of States; and in like manner the navy may be increased.

As a necessary means for "supporting" such an army, and "maintaining" such a navy, we may provide for the issue of a national currency through the agency of banks, or by the issue of legal-tender notes direct from the Treasury. Either mode will require about the same amount of currency to be issued, and consequently the amount of inflation will be the same, whether the issue be legal-tender notes or bank-notes. Either mode will be constitutional, and it is in the discretion of Congress to decide which is the best mode of providing the means for carrying on the Government in the present exigency.

All the powers conferred on the General Government are self-acting, self-sustaining, and wholly independent of State authority, and when enforced by men of will, strong nerves, enlightened self-reliance, energy and ability sufficient to put them into active exercise, are fully adequate to the putting down of this gigantic rebellion, and maintaining the Constitution and laws over all the thirty-four States and Territories included in the National Union. The duty of putting these constitutional powers into active exercise devolves upon Congress and the Executive. Congress cannot fail to perform every duty devolved upon it in the present great emergency.

In the absence of a National Bank, the State banks have been liberal in making loans to the Government since the war begun. It has been ascertained from reliable data that on the 19th of January, 1863, the banks in the State of New York alone, held United States securities to the amount of $153,637,174—being $45,000,000 more than the entire capitals of all the banks in that State - their capitals being only $108,606,063.

This shows the ability and willingness of the banks in that State, to support the Government in her present peril. There is in the present imperiled condition of the Union, more distrust of the stability of the General Government than there is of the State Governments. Some doubt exists in the minds of many persons owing to divisions in the North, as to our final success in crushing the rebellion. Could you make it certain that the Union will be preserved, and the national jurisdiction maintained over all the thirty-four States, and the $16,000,000,000 of taxable property included therein, which is liable for our public debt, excluding therefrom the debt of the rebel Government, said to be $900,000,000, the six per cent. bonds of the United States would not be five per cent. below par, while the six per cent. bonds of the State of New-York are worth a premium of eighteen per cent. Capitalists are naturally timid, and will hesitate about entering into new projects until they can see the way clear. They desire to know that the Union is to be maintained and the Government perpetuated. Being fully assured of this, your bonds will be immediately above par, and there will be less difficulty in organizing banking associations and carrying this act into full execution.

Banking is eminently a practical business. To be successful it must be based on accumulated capital, and conducted by practical men who are intimately acquainted with the commerce and business of the country. Finance and financial questions must all finally be reduced to a practical standard. However fine-spun the theories of visionary men may be, when brought to the test of practical experience it must be found capable of being put into practical execution, or it is good for nothing in the present exigency. With an army of 1,000,000 of men in the field to be provided for, the means of paying them must be obtained or the war must stop. Our plan of finance must be simple, efficient, and practical. It consists of two parts, debt and taxation, viz.:

1. Contracting debts for the supply of the army and navy, issuing legal tender notes, and borrowing money in some form upon the faith of the Government.

2. Taxation on the entire property, commerce and business of the country, amply sufficient to pay the principal and interest of the debts which have been or may be contracted on the faith of the Government.

No theories can be imagined, nor shifts allowed, that will evade the tariff on imports, and internal taxes on property and business, adequate to the payment of the entire debt contracted, principal and interest. The property and business of the country are amply sufficient for this purpose, but it will require a strong and stable Government, wisely administered, to adjust and enforce the collection of so large an amount of taxes as will be required to pay the extraordinary war debt that must be contracted in crushing the rebellion, and restoring peace and tranquility over the whole Union. I have no doubt that the patience and energies of the people are to be taxed to the utmost limits before the Union is restored, and we be assured of future loyalty in all the Southern States. You are not yet able to collect taxes in the disloyal States without the aid of a powerful army.

Before you can be assured of loyalty in the rebellious States, Union State Governments must be established and maintained in each of them. To do this will require a large army for many years. Until you can collect your taxes in all the rebel States without the aid of military force, the rebellion is not subdued.

Many of our friends express sanguine hopes of immediate relief from the passage of this bill, and I should be much gratified to have their expectations fully realized. But, Sir, in my judgment, the Secretary of the Treasury must not place too much reliance upon this plan. It will not give much relief to the Treasury for one, two, or three years. It will go into operation slowly. The Government having hitherto failed to provide a national currency, the State banks in the older States have organized, become deeply rooted and firmly established. It will take a long time to supplant these banks. Every violent effort to do so will result in more harm than good.

This new system of banking will come into competition, not only with existing institutions, but will encounter the prejudices of a large class of people who are especially hostile to a United States Bank. It will be toward the close of the war when the Government is firmly established, and its authority respected in all the States, that it will be most valuable in providing a way for funding a part of the public debt and establishing a permanent system of national currency, redeemable in gold and silver by the banks organized under this law. It is more for the benefits to be realized in the future, than during the pending war, that I am induced to give my support to this bill.

Debt and taxation are the inevitable necessities of war. Every day that the war is prolonged the debt is increased. The daily increasing debt of $2,500,000 must all be raised by taxation in some form, or the debt will not be paid. The Government is spending at a fearful rate, the accumulations of former years of prosperity. Every dollar of debt contracted becomes a first mortgage upon the entire property and productive industry of the country. It affects the farmer, laborer, mechanic, manufacturer, merchant, banker, commission merchant, professional man and retired capitalist. Every pound of tea, coffee and sugar used, is taxed to pay the expenses of the war, and the persons using these articles of daily consumption pays the tax in the increased price. Every person that uses wine, brandy, whisky, beer, cigars, or tobacco, pays a portion of the war tax.

All necessary articles of dress, such as shoes, boots, hats and wearing apparel, are taxed in like manner, and all superfluous and unnecessary articles, such as silks, laces, diamonds, and jewelry, are heavily taxed, and I would be glad to see the tax still further increased on them, in order to prevent, if possible, their use at this time. Every person that rides upon the railroads, reads a newspaper, draws a check, or sends a telegraphic message is taxed for war purposes, but I need not further enumerate the different modes in which everybody is taxed every day to pay the expenses of the war.

This war debt is a mortgage alike on all the productive industry and property of Republicans, Democrats, Old-line Whigs, Conservatives and Abolitionists. All these classes of persons are taxed alike to pay the war debt. Every Democrat or Republican who chews tobacco, drinks beer or bad whisky in the Sixth Ward of New-York, pays his proportion of the war debt, the same as the Conservative who drinks his choice wine on the Fifth-avenue. This war tax is already beginning to be noticed by the people, but, as the war is procrastinated and the debt increased, the burden will be more deeply felt. While we are running along at forty miles an hour under the pressure of irredeemable paper necessarily issued and circulated to prosecute the war, the present taxation is easily paid, and there is a seeming prosperity; but I can assure gentlemen that a reckoning day will surely come.

Look at the immense army in the field, their commissariat, supply trains, ambulance corps, sutlers, teamsters, hangers-on, idlers, and assistants of all kinds, extending over a line of military operations of more than 4,000 miles, and you will be impressed with two important facts:

1. The enormous expenditures necessary to their present support, and the future bounties and pensions that must be paid.

2. The number of men that are withdrawn from industrial pursuits, and the consequent loss of productive industry, which ought to be added to the wealth of the country.

All this immense army add nothing by their labor to the wealth of the country, and the expense of supporting such an army devolves upon those who do labor, and those who have already acquired property. What a mighty drain this war is upon the productive energies and resources of the country. It is, indeed, an exhausting as well as bloody war. Whether it be successful or unsuccessful, vast consequences are involved. If terminated successfully within three years, the Union maintained and the Government perpetuated under the Constitution, the results to flow from such a triumph would amply compensate for all this expenditure of blood and treasure. If it terminates unsuccessfully, the Union divided and the rebel Government maintained, the war debt must still be paid, but no man here is wise enough to predict what results will follow such a calamity.

I am asked almost daily, will the Union be maintained and the National Government perpetuated over all the States and Territories? I cannot doubt that it will. No efforts of mine, certainly, shall be wanting to accomplish so desirable a result. I cannot, however, shut my eyes to the formidable character of the rebellion, nor to the difficulties in the way of accomplishing such a result. The inherent difficulties of conquering and subduing so large and intelligent a people, extending over such a wide extent of territory as is contained in the revolted States, are very great. It is very difficult to move and supply large armies. An advance in the enemy's country for any considerable distance always involves the difficulties of keeping the rear line open to the base of supplies. This has been demonstrated in the advances that have been made in attempting to take Richmond. Even the armed occupation of a part of one of the revolted States does not make the people in the State loyal to the General Government. The hatred of the people in the rebellious States is deep-seated and abiding. They have a separate *de facto* Confederate Government, and separate State Governments. As States they revolted from the United States Government, and with their State Governments remaining intact and in full force. They still maintain their separate State organizations, with power to enforce their State laws. This insurrection was commenced very differently from most other insurrections. It was not commenced by disorganized bodies of the people, but by the constituted authority of States, in their capacities of independent sovereignties. These State authorities had power to suppress immediately the Union sentiments of the people within their jurisdictions, and to enact, as well as to enforce, any new laws that might be necessary to accomplish their wicked purposes. Hence the formidable character of the rebellion at the outset. It will take a long time to supplant the present State organizations in the revolted States, and to institute new Union State Governments in their stead. It can only be accomplished by armed force. It will require a large standing loyal army in the actual occupation of each State. Until Union State Governments are organized and permanently maintained in all the Southern States, you cannot hope for a lasting peace.

Sir, it is proper for us to look these difficulties square in the face. All the people in the Northern States ought to look at the formidable character of this rebellion, and act up to the demands of the hour. It will require the active energies of a united North to maintain the integrity of the Union. It is unwise, aye, criminal, for us while incurring a debt of $2,500,000 every day, to deceive ourselves as to the real situation. The business men at a distance are going on making money, speculating, buying and selling, almost unconscious of the dangers that surround us. Party organizations are maintained, party platforms set up, and a partisan struggle constantly made for power, wholly inconsistent with the mighty issues involved in the present war. This applies to all parties and all party organizations. The people in the loyal States have a common interest and a common destiny. All are intensely interested in the deadly conflict. All become liable for the debts contracted in the prosecution of the war, and all must be taxed to pay both principal and interest.

But, Sir, the higher inspirations of duty and patriotism impel us to sustain the President in a vigorous prosecution of the war—a war that has been forced upon us by ambitious men, whose chief object is power.

Considerations infinitely above mere party or pecuniary losses, should impel us to united action. Your country, my country is in danger of being divided and destroyed. Oaths have been broken, the Constitution defied, and the laws trampled under their feet. "United we stand, divided we fall." I appeal to gentlemen to all parties to uphold and sustain the constituted authorities in vindicating the majesty of the Constitution and laws over all the States and Territories from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans.

This is our country. Let it have one National Government—one destiny.

THE ARMY AND THE COPPERHEADS.

To the Copperheads of Indiana.

The following extracts from an address to the Democrats of Indiana, which has just been issued, speak for themselves:

We see with deep solicitude and regret, that there is an undercurrent in Indiana, tending toward a coalition of the Northwest with the South, against the Eastern States. Do not be deceived—pause for the love you bear your country, and reflect. This movement is only a rebel scheme in disguise, that would involve you alike with themselves in the crime of rebellion, and bring to your own hearthstones the desolation of a French revolution. Separation on either side, with peace in the future, is impossible, and we are compelled by self-interest, by every principle of honor, and every impulse of manhood, to bring this unholy contest to a successful termination. What! admit that we are whipped? That twenty-three millions of Northern men are unequal to nine millions of the South? Shame on the State that would entertain so disgraceful a proposition! Shame upon the Democrat who would submit to it, and raise his cowardly voice and claim that he was an Indianian! He and such dastards, with their offspring, are fit "mud sills" upon which should be built the lordly structure of their Southern aristocracy! And with whom would this unholy alliance be formed? With men who have forgotten their fathers, their oaths, their country and their God—with guerrillas—cotton burners—with those who force every male inhabitant of the South capable of bearing arms into the field, though starving wives and babes are left behind! Men who persecute and hang, or drive from their lines every man, woman and child who will not fall down and worship their Southern God. And yet free-born men of our State will sympathize with such tyrants, and dare to even dream of coalition! Indiana's proud and loyal legions number at least seventy thousand effective men in the field, and, as with one great heart, we know they would repudiate all unholy combinations tending to the dismemberment of our Government.

In this dark hour of our country's trial, there is but one road to success and peace, and that is, *to be as firmly united for our Government as the rebels are against it*. Small differences of opinion amount to nothing in this grand struggle for a nation's existence. Do not place one straw in the way, and remember that every word you speak to encourage the South nerves the arm that strikes the blow which is aimed at the heart's blood of our brothers and kindred.

ALVIN P. HOVEY, Brigadier-General.
WM. T. SPICELY, Colonel 24th Indiana.
WM. E. McCEAN, Colonel 43d Indiana.
GEO. F. McGINNIS, Colonel 11th Ind.
JAS. R. SLACK, Colonel 47th Indiana.

HELENA, Ark., Feb. 2, 1863.

The Indiana Copperheads.

A MEMORIAL TO THE STATE ASSEMBLY.

The Indiana soldiers in Gen. ROSECRANS' army have adopted a memorial, which has been submitted to the State Assembly. The document says:

"Believing, then, that as soldiers we have a deeper interest in the present struggle than you can possibly have as citizens, and, further, that the influences of military life have not unfitted us for the high duties of citizenship, we present ourselves before your honorable body as petitioners, without apology; we come boldly, asking only what we have a right to expect, either as citizens, or soldiers battling for the integrity of the Union.

We ask simply that you will give this war a cheerful and hearty support; that you will strengthen and energize every department of Government, that this unhappy struggle may be pressed to a successful termination; that you will pour out the treasure of the State as your soldiers have poured out their blood on the field of battle, to aid in the holy cause of restoring the Union of our fathers; that you will abstain from heated political discussions and violent party wrangling until the authority of our Government is once more established; that you will resist the infernal spirit which would waste victory in humiliating compromise, or render temporary reverses a pretext for the alienation of an unoffending community; that you will sacrifice everything except liberty and political equality to national interests; that you will sustain all officers of the State and General Government in their efforts to subdue this unholy rebellion, and especially that you will sustain our worthy Governor, whose every energy during the past two years has been so entirely devoted to the cause of the Government and its supporters.

We appeal to you especially to sustain him, for the reason that it is chiefly to his unceasing care and labor exhibited in arming and supplying the troops of Indiana that, we have to attribute our present proud position among the loyal States of the Union, and for the further reason that he has demonstrated by his acts that he is an earnest and zealous patriot, devoting his time with untiring energy to the glorious cause for which we are battling; we appeal to you as our representatives to encourage him in the good work of ministering to the wants of our unfortunate comrades who have been stricken down in the strife of the battle-field, and by the cruelty of relentless disease; that you will confer on him all the necessary authority, and place in his hands the requisite means to carry out the good work which he has begun, remembering that one human life is worth all the treasure of the proudest State.

In conclusion, we propose the following resolutions to be adopted by the Legislature of Indiana, and to constitute the basis of all their acts bearing upon the interests involved in the foregoing address:

Resolved 1, That we are unconditionally and determinedly in favor of the preservation of the Union.

Resolved 2, That in order to the preservation of the Union, we are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Resolved 3, That we will sustain our State and Federal authorities with money and supplies in all their efforts to sustain the Union and prosecute the war.

Resolved 4, That we will discountenance every faction and influence tending to create animosities at home or to afford consolation and hope to our enemies in arms, and that we will coöperate only with those who will stand by the Union, and by those who are fighting the battles of the Union.

Resolved 5, That we tender to His Excellency, Gov. O. P. MORTON, the thanks of his grateful friends in the army for his extraordinary efforts on their behalf, and assure him that neither time nor the corrupting influences of party spite shall ever estrange the soldier from the soldier's friend.

An Indiana General on the War.

STIRRING SPEECH BY GEN KIMBALL.

Gen. NATHAN KIMBALL, of Indiana, addressed a meeting in Indianapolis, on the evening of Feb. 12, in which he used the following emphatic language:

"There could be no peace but an honorable one, and no honorable peace could be obtained without the suppression of the rebellion. An armistice, a dishonorable peace, was only renewed and interminable war; for the men who force the country to submit to the rebellion, or acknowledge the Confederacy, degrade the nation and disgrace its army, would have to fight that army when it came home. The army will never submit to the disgrace of confessing that it is beaten by the rebels; and those who force such a result upon them, by machinations at home, or by refusing it support and encouragement, will see the time when they will beg the rocks and mountains to fall upon them, and hide them from the vengeance of that army. He denounced all measures looking to an armistice with a soldier's vehemence of patriotism. An armistice, he said, was nothing but a proposal to give the rebels a chance to recover their strength, and renew their ability to attack us. There was no honorable or safe course but to fight to the last; and if the people at home would only unite in holding up the hands of their brethren in the field, the war would not last twelve months. He spoke of the proclamation, and said he thanked the President for it, for it took away the main strength of the rebellion. He was an eye-witness to the fact that but for their slaves the rebels could not have resisted us twelve months. He believed in depriving the enemy of whatever they could use to our injury. They had used their slaves to feed and clothe themselves, and to fight us. He would not consent to fight by the side of a negro, and the President would never require him to do it; but he would take negroes and let them fight negroes. Why should the rebels use slaves to kill white men, and we not use slaves to defeat them? The rebels had no right to claim exemption for their negroes from the effects of the war. They had no right to a single benefit under the Constitution. They themselves had begun the work of abolition. The first secession ordinance was an abolition proclamation. The first gun fired at Fort Sumter was the first shot at Slavery. He was no Abolitionist, and the man who said he was, was a liar. But he had no desire to give the rebels the benefit of our Constitution, when they had trampled it under their feet, and are using their slaves to destroy the Union. He spoke of the Army of the Potomac, and said that the report of its demoralization was a slander. It was as gallant an army as ever entered the field. He paid a glowing compliment to the good conduct and high courage of the army, which was loudly applauded. In regard to the sentiments he had expressed, he said that when the audience saw him they saw the old Fourteenth, and in the Fourteenth they saw the whole Potomac army. The Nineteenth, the Twentieth, the Seventh and the Twenty-seventh, with the gallant old Coley, (Col. COLGROVE,) at its head, all felt and spoke as he did. He alluded to the attempts to demoralize the army, and the associations at home to encourage and protect desertions, and denounced them with unmeasured bitterness. The soldiers hated them, he said, and would yet punish them. The Knights of the Golden Circle are doomed. He repeated, "the K. G. C.'s are doomed." When the army comes home there will be no cave or rock that will hide them. He concluded by begging all parties to give up their party cries and purposes, to look only to their God and their country, stand by the army and the Union, support the laws and pray for the success of our cause. He sat down amidst a long and enthusiastic uproar of cheering.

An Appeal from the Ohio Soldiers to the People of the State.

Under date of "The Battle-field of Stones River, Feb. 1," the Ohio soldiers in ROSECRANS' army have made a stirring appeal to the people of that State. The following are extracts from the document, a telegraphic abstract of which has been before given;

"People of Ohio! But one alternative is left you. You must pronounce this a just rebellion. You must say that it was right and justifiable to destroy this Republic; that a Republic is a weak, helpless Government, powerless to sustain itself, and to be destroyed whenever conspirators enough can be allied for the purpose, or, you must show to the world the power of self-preservation in the great example of Confederated Republics. That it has a quiet, dormant force, which aroused, has gigantic strength and energy. That it not only can protect its citizens in all of their rights and privileges, but can sustain itself as well against foreign attack as internal treason.

We are fighting for the Republic, to it we have given our hearts, our arms, our lives. We intend to stand between you and the desolating hosts of the rebels, whose most cherished hope and desire has been and is, to take possession of and ravage your own beautiful Ohio. Once already we have stood as a living wall between you and this fate, and we may have to do it again.

Men of Ohio! You know not what this Western Army has suffered. You know not now the hardships and sufferings of your soldiers in their chill tents, their shelterless bivouacs, their long, weary marches, and their battle-thinned ranks. If there be honesty and purity in human motives, it must be found among your long enduring soldiers. Hear us, and for your country's sake, if not for ours, stop your wild, shameless political strifes, unite for the common cause, and never think or speak of peace and compromise until the now empty terms mean: The Republic as it was, peacefully, if it may be, but forcibly at all events. It is said, war and force cannot restore the Union! What can?

Is there anything else that has been untried short of national dishonor and shame? Nothing. Purely physical power has been invoked to destroy the Government, and physical force must meet it. Conquer the rebellious armies, shut in by blockades and victorious armies the deluded people of the rebelling States, and let no peace, no happiness, no prosperity dwell in their land or homes, until they rise against their own tyrants, until popular opinion with them overthrows their false Government and dooms their despotic leaders. Whip them and confine them, until "Actæon is devoured by his own dogs."

This is all that can be done, and it must be done with the determined energy of a united people. Thus feel and think the soldiers of the grand army of the United States. Are you with us, or will you now desert us, sell your national birthright for a mess of pottage, and for success in local politics, barter away your country, crawl at the feet and lick the hands of the perfidious, cruel and devilish conspirators, who have organized this rebellion, and who boast of their success in destroying your Government, slaying your sons and wasting your treasure, contemned, derided and despised by them, while you are humbly craving their favor? Not waiting or even hoping for returning loyalty in them, or for terms of peace to be tendered by them? Can you thus dishonor yourselves, your soldiers and your State?

We ask you now to stay, support and uphold the hands of your soldiers.

Give some of the wasted sympathy, so illy but freely bestowed upon the old political hacks and demagogues, who SEEK a blessed martyrdom in Lincoln Bastiles, to the suffering but bravely enduring soldiers, who, in the camp, the field and the hospital, bear real hardships uncomplainingly. If treason must run riot in the North, keep it there—insult not your soldiers by sending to them the vile emanations of the traitors who are riding into office, place and power, over the ruins of the Government, and making them their stepping stones. Insult us not by letters, speeches and papers, which tell us that we are engaged as hirelings in an unholy Abolition war, which make mob idols of the hour of those whose hypocritical demagoguery takes shape in cowardly, covert treason—whose constant vocation is denunciation of their Government and its armed defenders.

The Army of the West is in terrible earnest—earnest to conquer and destroy armed rebels—earnest to meet force with force—earnest in its hearty detestation of cowardly traitors at home—earnest in will and power to overcome all who desire the nation's ruin.

Ohio's 100,000 soldiers in the field, citizens at home, potent in either capacity, ask their fathers, brethren and friends, by their firesides and in their peaceful homes, to hear and heed this appeal, and to put an end to covert treason at home, more dangerous now to our national existence than the presence of the armed hosts of misguided rebels in the field.

The Spirit of the Western Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following is an extract of a letter from a volunteer in Gen. ROSECRANS' army, dated Nashville, Feb. 7:

"DEAR FATHER: I am grieved to hear of the meetings held in some of the Northean States, by the sympathizers with the rebels of the South. Nothing is so discouraging to our soldiers as to hear of these meetings, and especially of the doings of the Legislature of our own (Illinois) State. Yet we, the rank and file, are determined to fight it out to the end. And for myself, if this rebellion is not put down at the end of my three years, I am ready for three years more. And this spirit prevails among our Western boys.

G. W. B."

The New-Jersey Troops Loyal.

A letter from a Chaplain of one of the New-Jersey regiments, speaking of the efforts of Northern Secessionists to divide the North, thus says:

"This army is composed of splendid materials. It has proved that on many a battle-field. Some have tried to injure it in the eyes of the country, speaking of it as disloyal, &c. It is *not* disloyal; and could you hear, as I hear constantly, the scorn and bitter denunciation of home traitors, you would be astonished. The New-Jersey troops, also, are loyal among the loyal to their flag and country, and are heartily ashamed of those in their State who are playing into the hands of the rebels by their talk and actions. The troops all feel that only by hard fighting can this rebellion be crushed. And they will fight for the integrity of the Union. If "terms" are made, the first thing must be for the rebels to lay down their arms, and return to their allegiance.

Capt. Semmes in Jamaica.

HIS SPEECH ON THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

Kingston, Jamaica, papers of Feb. 2, give the following sketch of Capt. SEMMES' speech on the Commercial Exchange of that city on the occasion of his recent reception there:

Capt. SEMMES thanked the assemblage and the public for the cordial reception he had received, and expressed his delight at the sympathy which he had detected in the community for the cause he represented. When approaching our beautiful island, his first impressions were that feelings of prejudice might exist against him, but with great pleasure he found himself disappointed, and instead, he found true sympathy, and could add, with truth, much friendship. [Cheers.]

But why, after all, should he anticipate any other reception? Had he not come to a British Colony, and was he not received by Englishmen, and to whom more dear than to them were freedom and liberty, and for what else were the Confederate States fighting? [Loud cheers.] They had been called "rebels," but were they? In England he had met the same cordial reception which he received here; nine tenths of the people of that country be[illegible] sympathizers with the South, but he had found a few, only a few, who asked whether he could sustain Ireland or Wales, were they to rise in rebellion against England; whether, in such case, they, like the South, would not be rebels. He replied, "No."

The condition of the compact under which the States were united, from the first day the thirteen were banded together, each State had within herself her own free sovereignty, and when the Southern States desired to sever themselves from the North, what more did they do than follow the original example when, as a colonial possession of England, America, fought for and gained her liberty? [Hear.] No—they were not rebels—they were fighting for the great cause nearest the heart of every man, and especially an Englishman's—[cheers]—for that same liberty for which Englishmen themselves fought till the glorious advent of Magna Charta, [near.] But again, they had been called pirates, and been accused of interrupting commerce, and further, of destroying English property. This he pronounced a falsehood—for, in his whole career, he had never touched one dollar's worth of British property. [Hear, hear.]

True, he had seen through the blind and misrepresentations that would, under the pretence of its being British, protect property fairly his prize, and he had baffled such attempts at deception, but, he repeated, never in his life had he destroyed one dollar of British property. [Cheers.] As far as otherwise affecting the commerce of the North, he admitted it, and, in doing so, could do no more than say that he followed the example in this respect of Great Britain herself, who never failed vigilantly to pursue the same course when she had a war on hand. [Hear, hear.]

But ultimately might he not hope that, apart from National considerations, even commercially, the world would benefit by a severance of the South from the North; for whilst the South now fought to be relieved of the hundred per cent. on goods from the North, the Southern ports would be thrown open to the world. From Lyons, in France, would they get silks for their wives and daughters—from England, broadcloth fo the coats of their sons and themselves—and, who would say, that in the course of time they might not as he advocates of free trade, get even from the Yankees themselves, their onions and their pails—[near, hear, and a voice, "wooden nutmegs"—laughter.] Capt. SEMMES again acknowledged the kindness he had received in most cordial and effective terms.

REV. JOHN H DASHIELL.—An interview between Maj. FISH, of the Staff of Maj.-Gen. SCHENCK, and Mr. DASHIELL, took place yesterday, when the latter was presented with a written parole, the terms of which consisted of an acknowledgment of the impropriety of his conduct, and a pledge of honor that he would not do the same again. Mr. DASHIELL refused to sign the parole, and was thereupon remanded to confinement at the Middle Police-station. The probability is stated that he will be removed to Fort McHenry to-day.—*Baltimore Sun*, Feb. 17.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Asia	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Nova Scotian	Feb. 28	Portland	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Feb. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Mar. 7	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	Mar. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Mar. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Mar. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Australasian	Mar. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	April 1	Boston	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Washington	Feb. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Nova Scotian	Feb. 5	Liverpool	Portland.
Canada	Feb. 7	Liverpool	Boston.
Hammonia	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Feb. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Feb. 21	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Mar. 25	Southampton	New-York.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

New-Orleans.........George Washington.........Feb. 26

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..................5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad(..5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS
FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE
ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON,
FEBRUARY 23, 1863,
Under the auspices of the Common Council of the City of New-York.

The Joint Special Committee of the Common Council of the City of New-York, appointed to make the necessary arrangements for properly celebrating the 131st Anniversary of the Birthday of George Washington, have determined upon the following:

A salute of one hundred guns will be fired at Madison-square, at sunrise.

A stand of regimental colors will be presented to the Eighth Regiment National Guard, by his Honor the Mayor, in the presence of the Common Council, in front of the City Hall, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Eleventh and Seventy-first Regiments National Guards will be reviewed by his Honor the Mayor and the Common Council, in front of the City Hall, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

A Grand Banquet will be given, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, to the members of the Common Council, the Heads of the Executive Departments of the City Government, the Judges of the several Courts, officers of the County, and the Representatives from this City in Congress and the Legislature of the State.

A grand display of fireworks will be given at the City Hall and at Union-square, under the direction of I. E. Edge, Esq., the distinguished pyrotechnist, to commence at 7 o'clock P. M.

The exhibition in the Park will be represented by a colossal equestrian statue of Gen. Washington, seated on his famous charger, with chapeau in his right hand, extended forward, bidding adieu to the army, with the motto "Incit amor Patriæ," encircled in a segment of a circle overhead—on the base, the words, "The Union must and shall be preserved." The sides of the statue are represented by the mammoth figures of "Liberty and Justice." The whole tableau, covering an area of over 10,000 feet, is surrounded by 34 stars of the Union. It will end with a gorgeous and soul-stirring display of colored fires, shells, flights of rockets, bengolas and colored batteries. Previous to the firing of the above piece, the sky will be for one hour continually illuminated with rockets, shells, colored fires, &c., &c.

At Union Square will be a Temple with the standing figure of Washington, sword by his side, and his right hand extended and pointing forward; above him and inside the Temple soars an eagle; under all is the motto "Union Forever." The remainder of the display will be similar to the one in the Park, commencing and ending alike, with colored fires, shells, batteries, rockets, &c.

Keepers of public buildings, masters and owners of vessels, and our fellow-citizens generally, are respectfully requested to display their flags on the occasion of the celebration, from sunrise until sunset.

JACOB M. LONG, Chairman.
JAMES HAYES, Secretary.

JOINT COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Aldermen.	Councilmen.
JACOB M. LONG,	JAMES HAYES,
F. I. A. BOOLE,	JOHN McCONNELL,
JAMES REED,	MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN HARDY,	JOHN HOUGHTALIN,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.	JOHN BRICE.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. PETER STRYKER will preach a sermon to young men, at the 34th-st. Dutch Reformed Church, West of 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, *Christian Manhood, as Illustrated in the Life of Washington.* Young men are especially invited to attend. Rev. FRED. G. CLARK will preach the following SUNDAY EVENING at his own Church.

REV. DR. BELLS, OF THE REFORMED Dutch Church, on Brooklyn Heights, will preach the third sermon of a course in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Christianity the Ultimate Religion.* A collection will be taken at the close of the services for the benefit of the Church. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Rev. D. C. COOPER.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT—West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING in French by Rev. Dr. VERREN. Sermon in English, THIS EVENING, by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D. The church services will be in French. Morning services to commence at 10½ o'clock; evening at 7½ o'clock.

FOURTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY—Brooklyn, N. Y.—Rev. L. I. FLETCHER will preach in the chapel of the Society, No. 274 Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av., THIS MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. In the EVENING a discourse appropriate for the occasion. Subject—*Washington, the Christian Patriot.* All are invited to attend.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH-STREET.—The regular children's service on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. No sermon. Short addresses, and music appropriate for children. Strangers, and all others who love the poor, are invited cordially. Direct route through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the House.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—54th-st., west of 2d-av. SUNDAY, Feb. 22, the anniversary of the birth of Washington, a discourse appropriate for the occasion will be delivered in the MORNING, by the Rector, Rev. RALPH HOYT. Rev. JAMES THOMSON will preach in the EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½, and 7½ P. M.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION OF ST. MARK'S CHURCH IN THE BOWERY.—Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG will preach the first Anniversary Sermon before this Association on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in St. Mark's Church. A collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of the Association.
N. W. STUYVESANT CATLIN, Secretary.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—CHAS. C. GOSS will preach in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Father REED, Musical Director. Strangers, young men, and the public generally, welcomed. Seats free. Rehearsal, SATURDAY EVENING. Prayer meeting, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

"BEHOLD THE LORD COMETH."—Second Advent Church, Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All who are interested to know the time of the Lord's coming can have the privilege to hear the evidence presented of the ending of the vision of the 2,300th day in Dan., 8th chap., 13th and 14th verses, in 1863.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M.; the afternoon being for Deaf Mutes. On SUNDAY, Rev. T. DILLON EAGAN will preach. During Lent, morning and evening daily, at 9 and 4, except FRIDAY, at 7½ P. M. Litany and lectures on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 12 o'clock.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.—A sermon on this subject will be preached on SUNDAY, by Rev. S. T. SPEAR, D. D., in the South Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Amity sts. The services commencing at 10½ A. M.

COL. BOWLER.—SUMMERFIELD METHODIST Episcopal Church, Washington-av., corner of Greene-av. Rev. GEO. BOWLER, late Colonel Commanding the Forty-sixth Massachusetts at the battles of Kingston, etc., under Gen. Foster, will preach as above at 10½ A. M. Rev. W. F. HATFIELD will preach at 7 P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—GEORGE W. LORD, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening. Prayer-meeting on Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

SERMONS TO YOUNG PEOPLE.—REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, will preach the fourth sermon of this Course, in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner East 30th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

"THE FAILURE OF WAR."—REV. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER will preach a sermon on the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Westminster Church, corner 1st-place and Clinton-st., South Brooklyn. Morning services at 10½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor.

UNIVERSALISM AS A LIFE.—REV. E. G. BROOKS will preach on this subject, in closing his series of sermons at the 2[illegible]th-st. Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Inquirers invited. Morning sermon at 10½, on *Some Suggestions of Washington's Birthday.*

REV. B. T. PHILLIPS, CHAPLAIN OF U. S. Army, late of the 9th Regt. N. Y. S. M., will preach, and make some statements in regard to the United States Sanitary Commission, in the Bethany Baptist Church, 55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, Feb. 22, at 10½ o'clock.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—REV. E. H. CANFIELD, D. D., Rector of Christ's Church, Brooklyn, will deliver the seventh of this course of sermons, in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Salvation only by Grace in Christ.*

THE BOY PREACHER, JESSE GILBERT, a second Timothy, 16 years of age, will (D. V.) preach in the King st. Methodist Church, on SUNDAY at 3 and 7 P. M. Come in time if you wish a seat. Preaching at 10½ A. M., Rev. T. WALSH, Pastor. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. MISSION, HELD IN Union Hall, corner Avenue C and 4th-st.—Rev. STANLEY D'ORRAY will preach in the above-named place, on SUNDAY EVENING. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Christ's Welcome to Sinners.* Seats free, to which the public are cordially invited.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY, in the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.) Brooklyn, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. The exhibition of the Sunday School attached to this Church, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, at 7 P. M. Children meet at 6 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, TWENTY-SECOND-ST., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. WM. BLACKWOOD, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY Feb. 22, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

SPIRITUAL MEETING.—A SHORT LECTURE, prayer, and conference of the Congregation, of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 2½ o'clock, and the Spiritual Circle at 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 327 Bowery. Collection taken up to defray expenses.

DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Greenwich and Hudson sts. Rev. Dr. PORTER will preach on SUNDAY, Feb. 22. Services at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ in the evening. Seats free. Strangers invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on the *Divine Method of the Conquest and Civilization of Rebeldom.* Services at 7½.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., near Waverley-place. Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP—35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. ABIEL SILVER will lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*God, Man and Nature.* The public are invited. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Rev. JAS. B. DUNN will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Decision.* And EVENING, 7½—*God's Balances.* Sabbath School at 9 and 3.

IN THE FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between Canal and Division sts., Rev. Dr. HOLDICH, Secretary of the American Bible Society, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOHN PEGG, Jr., Pastor, will preach at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of 52d-st.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Love Feast at 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Friends of the cause and the public generally are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH, ROOM NO. 20 COOPER INSTITUTE.—Rev. W. H. SWARTS, of Pennsylvania, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Subject in the afternoon, *The Day of the Lord.* All are invited. Seats free.

REV. C. W. BOLTON WILL ADDRESS the Regular Monthly Meeting of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms, Bible House, 3d-av. and 8th-st. Ladies are invited.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL speak at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY, Feb. 22. Subject at 10½ A. M.: *The New Birth.* Admittance 5 cents. At 7½ P. M.: *The Summer Land.* Admittance 10 cents.

REV. DR. CUTLER.—REV. T. R. CHIPMAN will preach a sermon (D. V.) on the *Character and Ministry of the late Rev. Dr. Cutler,* at the Chapel of the Incarnation, 31st-st., near 4th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 22d inst. Service at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches SUNDAY MORNING. In the EVENING, he will consider Bishop Colenso's views of *Endless Punishment.*

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Corner President and Court sts., Brooklyn. Rev. S. BELL will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, 22d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

PROF. HITCHCOCK WILL PREACH IN the [illegible]th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st., west side, on SUNDAY next, Feb. 22, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 7½ o'clock in the evening.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS, FORTY-FIRST-ST., near 6th-av. Prof. MATTISON will preach as usual, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptism at the close of the evening sermon.

THE FUNERAL SERMON FOR REV. DR. CUTLER will be preached by Rev. Dr. TYNG on SUNDAY in the MORNING at St. Anne's, in Brooklyn, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3½, at St. George's in New-York.

MORAVIAN CHURCH—CORNER OF HOUSTON and Mott sts.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. H. KUMMER. Seats free.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE JOHN-STREET Union Noonday Prayer Meeting will be held at the John-st. Church on MONDAY, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock. All are invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ATHENEUM, BROOKLYN.—REV. MATHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, on SUNDAY, at 10 A. M., on *Hard Things in the Bible, What is to be Done with Them.* At 7½ P. M. on the *Voice of Washington to the Nation.* Singing by Mr. WATERS' Sunday School Vocalists, and chorus choir. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Singing and short addresses at 3 o'clock.

IN THE LARGE HALL, CORNER OF Broadway, 47th-st. and 7th-av., Mr. VAN METER and his little orphan children will hold public service THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. J. S. HODGE, D. D., will preach in the same place.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, OF MOUNT Zion, will preach on the great truths of prophecy, and their bearing on the present troubles, and the speedy coming of the Lord, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and the public invited.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. ELLIS; AFTERNOON, at 3, by Rev. Mr. WYNANTS, and EVENING, at 7½ P. M., by Rev. L. D. HAFF. The public invited. Seats free.

THE THIRD OF A COURSE OF SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN, will be delivered in St. Timothy's Church, 54th-st., west of 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, by Rev. GEER. J. G. D. D., Rector. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick sts.—SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach sermons appropriate to the close of his pastoral year.

REV. DR. FARNESS WILL PREACH IN Ebbett Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
SAN MATEO 7 PER CENT. COUNTY BONDS.
SANTA CLARA 7 PER CENT. COUNTY BONDS.
Both of California, principal and interest payable only in gold. Security undoubted. Interest payable semi-annually. GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and sold on commission, at the Brokers' Board, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, and Dealers in Government Securities and Gold.

RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—THE UNdersigned, Trustees of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, will receive proposals up to the 17th day of March next, for the whole or any part of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Twenty-Year Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1863, secured on the First Division of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, consisting of one hundred miles, from Dubuque to Cedar Falls. These Bonds are issued for the purpose of discharging the floating debt of the Company, and will be its only indebtedness, and the first mortgage lien upon one hundred miles of railroad, completed and in operation. The gross earnings of the road in 1862 were $229,083, and the net earnings were $121,174, with a certain prospect of a largely increasing business. It will, therefore, be seen, that the net earnings are five times as much as will pay the interest, while the amount of Bonds to be issued is only three thousand dollars per mile on a road which has cost about $3,000,000. It is believed that no better seven per cent. Bond is offered in the United States. No bid will be received for less than par. Payment to be made in United States Treasury notes, "Legal Tender," or Bank notes current in the City of New-York. The Bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th March. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, care of John Lord, No. 72 Broad-st., New-York, of whom further information can be obtained. Permission is granted to refer to Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.—Feb. 19, 1863.
R. B. MASON,
JOHN LORD,
H. L. STOUT, } Trustees.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1863.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON TUESDAY, 17th inst., the following gentlemen were duly chosen Directors for this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:
Mr. GEO. COLLINS,
Mr. GEO. G. SAMPSON,
Mr. GEO. B. CARHART,
Mr. J. J. CRANE,
Mr. FRANCIS SKIDDY,
Mr. J. B. JOHNSTON,
Mr. W. S. TISDALE,
Mr. HENRY A. HOWE,
Mr. W. H. GUION,
Mr. W. L. COGSWELL,
Mr. SUMNER R. STONE,
Mr. R. H. LOWRY.
And at a meeting of the Board this day Mr. R. H. LOWRY was unanimously elected President (Mr. CRANE declining re-election.)
Mr. JOHN J. CRANE was unanimously elected Vice-President, and Mr. HENRY W. FORD appointed Cashier.
R. H. LOWRY, President.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of preferred shares of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be closed on the 28th inst., at noon, and will remain closed till the Tuesday following. A Dividend of Seven per cent. payable in preferred stock of the Company, will be made according to the list of preferred shareholders as shown by the books on the 2d March next. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 20, 1863. }
THE INTEREST COUPONS FALLING due on the Bonds of this Company on the 1st of March next, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York.
WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF THE REGISTERED INcome Bonds of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company are notified that I am prepared to pay the interest due on the 1st proximo.
CHARLES L. FROST, Trustee, No. 167 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1863.

$75,000 TO LOAN AT FIVE PER CENT. for one year, and six per cent. for the following four years, on improved real estate in this City, in sums of from $5,000 to $15,000. Apply to W. H. WOOD, No. 65 Wall-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

OSWEGO & SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.
NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.
THIS COMPANY will pay a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 3 1-2 PER CENT., free of the Government tax, on the 26th day of February instant.
Stockholders in New-York City will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days *paid at the office of the Treasurer only.* Transfer books closed from the 10th to the 26th inst. The Bonds of this Company coming due in 1863 and 1864 will be paid on presentation at the Chemical Bank, New-York, or at the Lake Ontario Bank.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 2, 1863.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on demand.
By order of the Board.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th February, inst. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED IN A BANKING-HOUSE.—AN active young man, quick at figures, who writes a good hand, and can bring unexceptionable references as to character. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 3,636 Post-office.

A CUTLER.—WANTED, A GOOD PEN AND pocket knife cutler; steady work and good wages given. Address, with name and address, M. G. C., Box No. 129 Times Office.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN ACquainted with the envelope business. To one who could influence trade a liberal salary will be paid. Address Box No. 21 Post office.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT GIRL IN a small family, with good references. Apply at 148 South 1st-st., corner 6th-st., Williamsburgh.

PROTESTANT HELP WANTED.—HALF A dozen jack-spinners, job work; splendid wages. Also, a general help. None other than Protestants need apply. Those with families preferred. E. WINSLOW WILLIAMS, Yantic Mills, Norwich, Conn.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY TO ATTEND AN OFfice, Salary $1 a week. Apply at No. 38 Pine-st., Room No. 5, between 3 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE WATCH CASE springers and finishers. Apply to BALDWIN & CO., No. 181 Broadway.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

PERSONAL.

NO IMPOSITION.—MAD. ROSS, DOCtress and Astrologist, was born with a natural gift; she tells the past and the future; she was never known to fail; she brings together those long separated; causes speedy marriages. Come one, come all, to No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Lucky numbers free.

THORWALDSEN'S WORKS.—THE UNDERsigned takes this mode of informing the public that he has on hand a rare and valuable collection of Thorwaldsen's works, consisting of statuary and bas-reliefs. He also has on hand excellent photographs of some of these works, and is able to fill orders at short notice. J. G. UNNEVEHR, late molder to Thorwaldsen, No. 93 Thompson-st., near Spring-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The two-story brick house No. 180 Hoyt-st., between Douglass and Degraw sts., Brooklyn. The house is 20 feet wide and 38 feet deep, built in modern style, conveniently arranged, handsomely fitted up, and in perfect order. The location is within 25 minutes' walk of Wall-st., South, or Hamilton-av. ferries, and only one block from Smith-st. cars. Price $3,000; rent $300. Inquire at No. 180 Hoyt-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av., nearly new, with all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st., or to W. T. HATCH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

HOUSE, STABLE AND EXTRA DEEP lot, for sale low. House, brown stone, four stories; has all modern improvements. Stable has gas, croton, sewer, etc., room for four horses and carriages. Will be sold low before March 1. Persons willing to pay $19,000 or $20,000, may apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 8 Pine-st., Room No. 29.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—A VALUABLE property for sale, situate on main business avenue; a gothic two and a half-story framed dwelling-house, with basement, 38x40 feet; all modern conveniences; 8 lots of ground, ornamental shade and fruit trees; with garden, well stocked with grapes, currants, berries, etc.
A. B. MILLS, Agent, No. 166 10th-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone house No. 19 2d-place, Brooklyn. Has bath-room, range, furnace, marble basins, speaking tubes &c.; halls frescoed; lot 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5½ inches. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—SHERIFF'S SALE.—Under foreclosure, on the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, four splendid Central Park lots on 64th and 65th sts., between Madison and 5th avs., 350 feet east of 5th-av. Sale peremptory. Title perfect.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH—The 3-story brick dwelling house and lot No. 35 South 9th-st.; also, the lot in the immediate rear, with stable thereon, on South 10th-st. Location very fine and within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Apply to RICHARD BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank.

FOR SALE ON WEST 14TH-ST.—THE 4-story, high stoop and balcony No. 193 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; house 25x56 and extension of 8 feet; lot 25x125 feet; house contains all the modern improvements; price $23,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, No. 79 East 29th-st.; house three-story, high stoop and brown stone front; contains every improvement, and is in perfect order throughout; house 21x42 feet; lot 100 feet deep. Price $10,000. Apply to
W. H. PHILIPS, No. 101 Front-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front house, corner of Lexington-av. and 40th-st., built in the best manner, replete and complete in every particular, and will be sold at a very low figure. For further particulars, inquire of CHARLES FOX, No. 34 East 38th-st., or of F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN—HOUSE AND lot, situated on the southeast corner of Garden and Fifth sts.; would make a good stand for a grocery; would be sold cheap. Also, cottage house, No. 56 Fifth-st. Apply to WILLIAM G. PLUMMER, No 74 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN—TWO THREE-story and basement brick dwellings, known as Nos. 230 and 232 Garden-st.; they are finished in good style, and will be sold cheap. Apply to WILLIAM G. PLUMMER, No. 74 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

$2,300 WILL BUY THE CORNER HOUSE and lot on northeast corner of Smith and Ainslie sts., Williamsburgh; house, two-story frame; lot, 25x60 feet; is within two blocks of Grand-st. line of cars. Terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

$2,150 WILL BUY A NICE BRICK house in Williamsburgh, only 15 minutes' walk from ferries; half cash and half on five or more years' mortgage. Inquire of J. A. DELANHOY, No. 248 Rivington-st., New-York.

$3,500 WILL BUY A THREE-STORY brick house and lot, situated on Van Brunt-st., third house south of Ewen-st., Brooklyn; is near Hamilton Ferry; has marble mantles, gas fixtures, &c. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT ENGLISH BASEment house on 5th-av., on Murray Hill, in splendid order, with all the modern improvements. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN CITY OF HUDSON, N. J.—A Gothic cottage, on Palisade-av., near Hoboken-av.; hot and cold water, bath, &c.; built in the best manner; beautiful view; cars pass the door to the ferries. M. BANTA, No. 237 Broadway, Room No. 12.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN DE KALB-av., Brooklyn, between Bedford-av. and Skillman-st., two neat two-story brick houses, with court-yards in front and modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, 20X45. MODern improvements, in Williamsburgh, for sale low. J. TURTON, No. 190 Front-st., or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., and No. 82 South 7th-st.

HOUSE ON WILLOW-STREET, NEAR Pierrepont, Brooklyn Heights, for sale. Price $9,000, two-thirds on mortgage, five or ten years. Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 21x50 feet, No. 22 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For price and order for admission apply to WM. R. & CHAS. B. FOSDICK, 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BROWN-stone front dwelling, No. 32 East 26th-st. House 20x56. Price $12,000. Apply to F. W. DOWNER, American Insurance Co., No. 48 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE ENGLISH-basement house, complete in all respects, No. 80 East 18th-st., opposite the Clarendon Hotel. Apply to BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 128 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE and 21st-st., 75 feet on 4th-av.; also, three more pieces in the same locality, houses paying a good rent. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, complete, with all modern improvements. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, on the premises, No. 102 East 34th-st.

SHIPPING.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
AUGUSTA DINSMORE,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.
For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.
The FAH KEE will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and sail on or about March 7.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.
The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 25th inst. The fine British schooner,
M. S. K. THORNE,
will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.
The new and splendid United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, for New-Orleans, direct, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock noon.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.
Freight at reduced rates. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF LONG EXperience and thorough culture, a position to teach music, classics, mathematics and French. With patronage at his command, he desires either an academy or a select school, or any place where faithful services will be appreciated. He refers to Prof. William Mason and others. Address H. MILROY, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

AN ITALIAN PROFESSOR OF PIANO and singing, lately arrived in the City, wishes a few more pupils. Address M. I. G., Station D, New-York Post-office. Best references given.

LOST AND FOUND.

$30 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY LAST, A lady's GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, with hunting case and the words "Railway time" in red on the face. Attached to chain was a large gold shawl pin and gold locket. The finder will be rewarded as above on leaving the same with JOSEPH A. MILLER, No. 33 Duane-st., corner Centre-st.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE OF $2,000, DATED 3d of January, 1863, at three months, drawn by Treadwell, Whitcomb & Co., and indorsed by D. H. Haight. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

WANTED—A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMBOAT, SUITable for a towboat; length from 140 to 200 feet, draft not to exceed 7 feet, from 40 to 55 inch cylinder. Address, giving a detailed description, age, condition, terms, etc., SAML. H. TROTTER, No. 320 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A GOOD INVESTMENT—REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold on the premises, [illegible] DAY, Feb. 27, 1863, the residence of Mme. [illegible] Kossuth, situate near the village of Canterbury, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., containing [illegible] of very choice land, a large dwelling-house, barn and other outbuildings, fruits of almost every variety, and an apple orchard in full bearing. The premises are [illegible] located, and well adapted for a private residence or for Summer boarders, for which Cornwall is [illegible] celebrated; it is but a few minutes' walk from the [illegible], where are churches of the various denominations and schools, and only two miles from Cornwall Landing. The above property is now rented for one year at $350 and taxes, and will be sold subject to the lease, the purchaser having the benefit of the same. Terms liberal, and made known on day of sale. Further information can be had by application to H. F. CHADEAYNE, Cornwall, N. Y.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, or to rent for the Summer, completely furnished, a country residence on the Hudson River, in the village of Peekskill, N. Y. The house contains all the modern improvements, such as gas, a bath-room, hot and cold water in every chamber, speaking-tubes, stationary wash-tubs, &c., and is thoroughly heated by steam. There is an abundance of choice fruit, a large carriage-house, stable and other out-buildings. For further particulars, call on JOHN B. KITCHING, Esq., No. 14 Pine st., or on HENRY A. SMITH, No. 112 Reade-st., New-York, or address C. TOWNSEND, Peekskill, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—HUDSON, NEW-YORK.—A DESIRable house on 2½ lots, filled with fine fruit, well situated and in good repair, with small rear tenement; half the amount can remain on mortgage. Price, $3,000. Apply to A. J. CENTER, No. 84 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—A very convenient two-story double house and lot; price, $4,000; rent $400. Six acres of land may be had if desired. For particulars, address T. G. FRENCH, No. 152½ Fulton-st., New-York.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP FOR [illegible] or exchange for City or Yonkers property [illegible] 365 acres at Huntington, L. I. Also, a store to let at Yonkers—a first-rate stand for any kind of business. Address E. B. TAYLOR & CO., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE,—TWO FARMS, OF SUPERIOR QUALity and position, on water side, 40 miles from New-York. Inquire of HENRY C. SMITH, Babylon, L. I.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IN FRANKLIN-av., near Myrtle, a two-story and attic house, with basement and sub-cellar; rent, $250 per year; also, the same class house, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle, rent $250; also, the whole or part of a three-story brick house, corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st., rent for the whole house $156 per year; also a two-story frame cottage adjoining, rent $96 per year. All the above property is in complete order. Possession will be given to the two last houses immediately. Inquire of PETER A. BEST, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

TO CARRIAGE MAKERS.—THE EXTENsive carriage factory in Main-st., Poughkeepsie, is offered to let or lease. Formerly under the control of J. W. Frederick and latterly under Messrs. Underhill & Highet. This establishment has carried on an extensive business for several years past, and possesses all the facilities for conducting that trade to advantage, and is convenient to lines of transportation. Apply to A. R. BOOTH, No. 116 Warren-st., New-York, or M. VASSAR, Poughkeepsie.

A NEAT NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT house to let, or for sale, furnished or not, No. 80 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; has all improvements and neatly furnished; would rent it to a small family, furnished, for $80 per month. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 82 Lexington-av., or No. 169 Broadway.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 136 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., or at No. 39 West 34th-st., between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M. Rent $600 per annum.

HOUSES TO LET.—NO. 185 EAST 19TH-ST., NO. 162 East 14th-st., No. 168 East 13th-st., No. 3 Livingston-place, opposite Stuyvesant-square, all with modern improvements. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st av., corner 8th-st.

CORNER PROPERTY ON FULTON-ST. TO LET.—The third and fourth floors of No 112 Fulton-st., corner of Dutch-st., entrance in Dutch-st.; also, a room in the basement. Inquire of P. R. STRONG, No. 76 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A three-story brown-stone front house, in perfect order, to let, furnished, to a private family only. Address G. H. S., Box No. 2,486 New-York Post-office.

TO LET TO A SMALL FAMILY—A PART (one half) of a house in a desirable part of the City. Rent $350. The best of references given and required. Address N. G. C., New-York Post-Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 91 Warren-st. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

BROADWAY.—TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS store and basement, corner 28th-st., low to a good tenant. Apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 119 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist,* No. 41 Park-row.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rent, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—IN a good neighborhood, within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry—a 3-story house. Address, stating location and rent, which must be moderate, W. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FROM FIRST OF MAY, OR SOONER, a good three or four-story house, partially or fully furnished, in a good central location. Rent secured, and best of references. Address TENANT, care of B. L. Wait, No. 98 4th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH BOARD, in a private family, by a young man of unobtrusive manners and retired habits. Location between Bleecker and 14th sts. Reply for two days, stating particulars, ANSON, Station D.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., A front room to suit a gentleman on third floor; a large front room on the fourth floor to suit two young ladies. The house has all the modern improvements. Reference required.

MUSIC LESSONS WITH USE OF PIANO FOR BOARD.—A competent teacher wishes to find a home in some quiet family where music lessons, with use of his piano if desired, will compensate for a good room and partial board. Address MUSIC TEACHER, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of FIRTH, POND & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN FIRTH,
JOHN MAYELL,
WILLIAM A. POND.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

JOHN FIRTH, the late senior partner of the firms of FIRTH & HALL, FIRTH, HALL & POND and FIRTH, POND & CO., having withdrawn from the firm of FIRTH, POND & CO., has taken into copartnership his son, EDWARD J. FIRTH and JOHN CHAPPELL, both active, practical men in the old firm, and under the name of FIRTH, SON & CO., is prepared to offer his customers a fine assortment of New Sheet Music, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.

Mr. Firth is the principal proprietor of the factory for the manufacture of Flutes, Fifes, Clarionets, Flageolets, &c., &c., his late partners, Wm. A. Pond and John Mayell, having no connection with it. He is therefore prepared to offer his customers great inducements in this line of goods. He also takes with him nearly one-half of the stock of the old firm, to which will be added immediately a large assortment of New Music, Musical Instruments, &c., thus being able at once to supply all orders sent him with promptness, and trusts that the generous patronage he has received from the trade for over forty years past will still be continued, he giving the assurance that nothing will be lacking in his endeavors to give satisfaction.
JOHN FIRTH,
No. 551 Broadway, New-York.
FEBRUARY, 1863.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.—Now is the time to buy your domestic goods before they advance any higher. The country is almost bare of goods, and cotton is now almost one dollar per pound. Goods will certainly advance in the same proportion. You will find the largest stock and lowest prices at
GEORGE KEYES', No. 313 8th-av.

MOURNING GOODS
At the usual low prices, for one week only,
AT JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
Opposite Tiffany & Co., jewelers.

INDIA SHAWLS.—INDIA CAMELS' HAIR shawls, with light borders, for Spring. India shawls exchanged. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., near Amity-st.

SELECT TRADE.—BLACK EMBROIDERED Cachemire d'Ecosse Shawls, trimmed with Guipure Lace $70 to $100.
J. RUSSELL,
No. 232 Wooster-st., near Amity-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
The Manager has great pleasure in announcing an engagement for a limited period with
THE GREAT VERSATILE ACTRESS,
MARY PROVOST,
MARY PROVOST,
Whose success throughout the cities of the Union stands unprecedented.
THIS DISTINGUISHED ARTISTE
Will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23,
In her matchless impersonation of
PARTHENIA,
THE
GREEK MAIDEN,
In Mrs. Lovell's five-act play of
INGOMAR,
Supported by the favorite young actor
MR. L. BARRETT,
And the entire Corps Dramatique.
Seats may be secured in advance.
MARY PROVOST
Will soon appear as
NELL GWYNNE.

WALLACK'S.
CHANGE UPON CHANGE.
NOVELTY UPON NOVELTY.
MONDAY,
HENRIETTE.
TUESDAY, (first time,)
THE LITTLE TREASURE
AND
ERNESTINE.
(MISS GANNON'S BENEFIT.)
WEDNESDAY, (last time,)
PAULINE.
THURSDAY, (second time,)
MASKS AND FACES.

GERMAN OPERA, No. 485 BROADWAY.
SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 22,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
LAST OF THE SEASON,
For the Benefit of
MR. JOSEPH NOLL,
On which occasion
MAD. ANNA BISHOP,
and Messrs. Rietzel, Doehler, Bergner, L. Schreiber and Joseph Noll will appear, supported by
A GRAND ORCHESTRA
of fifty performers, under the direction of
CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Box office now open.
MONDAY, Feb. 23, for the last time, THE MAGIC FLUTE, romantic opera by Mozart.

WALLACK'S.
MISS MARY GANNON'S BENEFIT,
TUESDAY, FEB. 24.
First time this season, the comedy of the
LITTLE TREASURE.
To conclude with (never acted here) the beautiful
Drama of
ERNESTINE.
The whole strength of Mr. Wallack's splendid Company will appear in the above entertainments.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
THIRD GRAND SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT, at IRVING HALL, TUESDAY, Feb. 24, on which occasion Mendelssohn's Symphonic Cantate, "Hymn of Praise," will be performed by a full chorus of ladies and gentlemen of the Society, and a grand Orchestra under the direction of Mr. A. PAUR. The following eminent artists will assist: Mme. ROTTER, Soprano, by the kind permission of Mr. Anschutz, Director of the German Opera; Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist; FR. STEINS, Baritone. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, at the door, 75 cents.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The third lecture of the course on Political Economy, now being delivered by SIMON STERN, Esq., will be given in the Large Hall, MONDAY, Feb. 23, at 8 P. M., on *Exchange, Free Trade and Protection.* Admission free. By order of the Trustees. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—Lecture, by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN in the 7th-st. M. E. Church, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1863, at 7½ o'clock for the benefit of the Sabbath School, Subject—*The Young Man and His Country.* Admission 25 cents. Tickets for sale at the Broadway bookstores.

FAIRS.

A FAIR AND FESTIVAL FOR THE BENefit of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, located in 2d-st., between Avenues B and C, will be held in the church, commencing Monday, Feb. 23, and continue to Friday the 27th inclusive. The doors will be open daily from 2 to 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 15 cents. The public is respectfully invited to attend.
J. WISSING,
H. SOLMS,
H. WISEMANN, } Committee.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 35 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1863. }
The miners having resumed work, the sale of coal at public auction, announced by the Board of Managers for the 23d day of December, 1862, will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of Feb., 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the room now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time and place they will offer for sale
SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
THIRTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED
SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of March next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, on any form whatever, being made for account of or in behalf of the company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will in such case be charged on the balance from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal, both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of Coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The Coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

With a reliable avenue from the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys to tide-water, open every day in the year, (Sundays excepted,) requiring but 12 hours for the transit of the trains, the advantages of such sales, and the superior condition in which the Coal will be delivered, are so apparent, they cannot doubt this mode of selling will commend itself to the favorable consideration of both the Trade and Consumers, whose coöperation is respectfully invited. C. R. ROBERT, President.

ALVAN C. BAKER & CO., Auctioneers.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEhold furniture, paintings, statuary, and many rare and costly works of art and articles of vertu. ALVAN C. BAKER & CO. will sell at public auction on MONDAY, Feb. 23, at the residence of Dr. Philip Ransom, No. 46 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., sale commencing at 11 o'clock, rosewood piano-forte, parlor suites, etageres, bookcase, centre tables, chandeliers, lace curtains, mirrors, carpets, clock, vases, bronze statuary, oil paintings, buffet, extension table, china, glass, silver ware, table cutlery, bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, hair mattresses.
M. B. CHAPMAN,
J. T. HUNGERFORD, } Executors.

MILLER & KENNELLY, Auctioneers.
MILLER & KENNELLY WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at M. E. salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable property: Two houses on east side of 8th-av., between 57th and 58th sts.; three lots on southwest corner 5[illegible]th-st. and 10th-av.; four lots on southwest corner 8[illegible]d-st. and 1st-av.; three 4-story houses west side of 1st-av., second, fourth and fifth houses north 54th-st.; 4-story brick house No. 224 West 50th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
BULKLEY & FINK WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Hon. John B. Haskin, Referee.
One lot on the east side of 9th-av., about 75 feet southerly from 48th-st., (frame house.)
One lot on the southeast corner of 47th-st. and 9th-av.
One lot adjoining, on the avenue, (frame house.)
Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable church property on the northwesterly side of Carmine-st., between Hudson and Bedford sts., and known as the West Presbyterian Church. The property is suitable for church or other purposes. Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, RICH DECORATED VASES, MARBLE CLOCKS, TOILET SETS, &c.—On TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock, at No. 41 Murray-st., comprising a very fine assortment of new and costly goods, just landed. The attention of private families and others is invited to this sale.

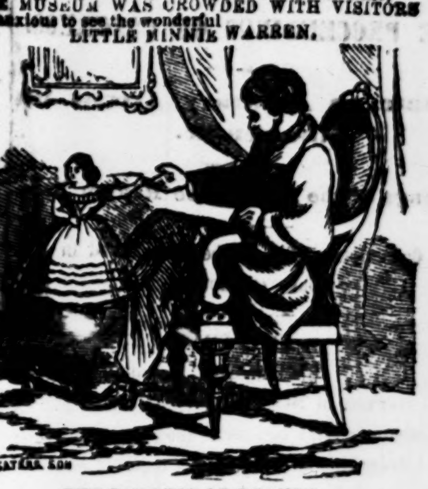
PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 M. 26th inst., for the erection of a building for officers' quarters, on the hospital grounds in the vicinity of Fort Schuyler. Said building to be 108 feet by 25 feet, two stories and a basement, each story nine feet in the clear. The builder to find all the materials, and turn the building over to the Government, ready for occupation, in the shortest possible time.
Detailed plans can be seen at this office.
STEWART VAN VLEIT,
Major and Quartermaster.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863. }
VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:
Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C. (Signed)
A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE GREATEST ENTHUSIASM
prevailed all last week, and despite the bad weather,
THE MUSEUM WAS CROWDED WITH VISITORS
all anxious to see the wonderful
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN.



THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY,
sister of the late
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
NOW MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB.
Though not half her size—a mere speck of humanity,
TWENTY-FIVE INCHES HIGH! and
WEIGHS BUT NINETEEN POUNDS!!
the smallest mature lady ever known, yet
PERFECT IN FORM!
SWEET AND BEAUTIFUL FACE!!
and every way charming and pleasing.
She can remain
BUT A VERY SHORT TIME LONGER,
and the public, who have been so charmed with her sister will find her equally as interesting,
WHILE IN SIZE SHE IS MORE DIMINUTIVE.
She will be on exhibition at all hours, and appear in Songs and Dances, in company with
COMMODORE NUTT, the $30,000 NUTT,
the two making, by far,
THE SMALLEST PAIR OF HUMAN BEINGS,
ever seen—smaller, even, than
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE.
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS; SEA LION; WHAT IS IT? ALBINO FAMILY; BEAR SAMPSON; GRAND AQUARIA; LIVING SEAL; MONSTER SNAKES; HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
A new and splendid Drama, entitled
RAOUL, OR THE WRECK OF A LIFE,
with new and elegant scenery, costumes, properties, &c.
EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, Feb. 24.
LUCIE DIDIER.
Family drama, in 3 acts, by MM. Battu & Jaime Fils.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Carriages can be ordered for 10½ P. M.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.
MATINEE FRANCAIS,
SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 1 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents. No reserved seats.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 16 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT AND EXHIBITION of the organ in the South Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av., and 21st-st., by special request, will be repeated on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents—for sale at the door. If stormy, on Thursday evening.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz: For building a sewer in Third avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth-street; paving with trap block Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, and for fencing vacant lots on northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue and east side of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth street; south side of Seventy-ninth street; both sides of Seventy-eighth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-fourth, and north side of Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; both sides of Worth street, between Broadway and Hudson-street; west side of Broadway, both sides of Church-street, West Broadway, and east side of Hudson street, from and to points distant half way between Worth-street and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to said street, and north side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, known by ward map numbers twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four, block number one hundred and thirty-five.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 18, 1863. }

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the Duties and Taxes imposed and assessed in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, by and in pursuance of the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt"—approved July 1, 1862, have become due and payable; and that I will attend to receive the same at my office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 17th day of February, 1863, to the 28th day of February, 1863, both inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the said Duties and Taxes assessed upon them within the time above specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.
JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to commence an investigation in the matter of the Central Park.
F. I. A. BOOLE,
TERENCE FARLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee on Finance.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M. in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH.
Committee on Fire Department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a
PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,
Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein, will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.
New-York, Jan. 29, 1863.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.—JOHN JAY and OTHERS vs. JOHN JAY and JOHN F. BUTTERWORTH, Executors, &c.—Absolute sale on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, by A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, six improved lots, known as Nos 503, 505, 507, 509, 511 6th-av., and No. 86 Walker-st. Particulars can be learned of EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, Esq., No. 48 Wall-st., or of the Executors.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Debate on Arbitrary Arrests in the Senate.

Passage of the Post-Office Reform Bill.

The Conscription Bill to be Considered in the House on Monday.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 21.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from a large number of the citizens of New-York City, asking for the establishment of a submarine telegraph from Fortress Monroe to Galveston.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Union,) called up the bill to amend the act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the navy. Passed.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to grant a right of way through the military reserves of Kansas.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to incorporate the National Academy of Sciences.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) called up the bill to divide the State of Michigan into two judicial districts.

After discussion by Messrs. FOSTER, TRUMBULL, FESSENDEN and others, the bill passed—yeas 25, nays 11.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. L. M. MORRILL, reëlected United States Senator from the State of Maine for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that a Committee of three be appointed to investigate the facts in reference to the arrest, imprisonment and release of D. A. MAHONEY, J. A. MULLER and ANDREW J. DUFF. Laid over.

Mr. POWELL also gave notice that he should, at an early day, offer a resolution for a Committee to investigate the conduct of Gen. GILBERT in dispersing a Convention in Kentucky.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that 10,000 extra copies be printed of the bill to provide for a National currency. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to promote the health, comfort and efficiency of the army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) called up the bill to grant lands to Kansas for the construction of railroads and telegraphs. Passed.

The bill for the discharge of State prisoners was then taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. CARLILE, offered as a substitute for the substitute proposed by Mr. TRUMBULL.

Mr. POWELL spoke at some length in favor of Mr. CARLILE's amendments, contending that the writ of *habeas corpus* never should be suspended where the Courts were opened. He referred to the case of THEOBOLD WOLF TONE, where such a writ was granted, though TONE confessed his guilt.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) in reply, referred to the case of NAPOLEON, who, while on a British ship, claimed that he was not a prisoner of war, but going as a guest to England; yet the British Ministry refused to allow a writ of *habeas corpus* in that case.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) quoted a number of instances from British history, showing that always, in cases of necessity, as invasion or insurrection, the Executive Government had in the first instance established martial law. He asked Mr. POWELL if he held there was no right to declare martial law within the lines of the army.

Mr. POWELL said he did hold that there was no authority to declare martial law anywhere.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) asked if the Senator made a difference between martial law and military law.

Mr. POWELL said he did. Martial law was no law at all, but simply the will of the military commander. Military law was the acts and regulations established by Congress for the use of the army. He declared that the bill gave the President power to arrest for political offences. But no definition was given of such offences. Belonging to the Democratic party might be deemed a political offence. The other day a Convention of people in Kentucky was dispersed by a man named GILBERT, Colonel or General, who was reported to have said that there were rebels in the Convention. To vindicate his fellow-Democrats of Kentucky, so foully aspersed by this satrap of power, he read the resolutions passed by a meeting of the Democrats in the Kentucky Legislature, which he wished to go upon the record, to show that these men were true lovers of civil liberty, and to stand as a monument of infamy against this man, GILBERT.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said when the war commenced he made the resolution to do what he could to put down this rebellion, and do it without any party feeling. But it was hard to hear such speeches, when a Senator rose and passed eulogiums upon a body of men, who had put forth an address that the loyal heart of America would pronounce treason. He, too, (Mr. WILSON) wanted these resolutions to go upon the record to show coming generations that the men who penned and signed them, and who responded to their call, and the men who applauded that address, were traitors to the Union and to the country. [Applause in the galleries.]

The Chair said that if any such demonstrations were repeated, the galleries would be cleared.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, desired this paper to go upon the record, arraigning the Administration, because brave men from the Northwest, defending the country on the soil of Kentucky, had taken for their support a little straw or hay, corn or wheat. The address called upon the Representatives of Kentucky to oppose giving men or money to carry on the war. Let all the eulogium of the Senator from Kentucky go on record, and let the country decide whether the address is loyal, and the eulogium worthy of a loyal Senator. It is strange for men to rise day after day without a word of rebuke for treason, but denouncing the President of the United States. He thought the men who denounced the Administration would blush for shame when they thought of the men whose counsels they had followed so many years. Every bullet fired in this war at loyal men, had been fired by Democrats. Every man who had filled a bloody grave, every widow that had been made, every orphan, every flag torn and riddled, all these had been done by Democratic bullets. The rebellion was plotted by Democratic leaders, and they had been for nearly two years trying to overturn the Government. We had, for the last few months, been pained by all this talk of sympathizers with treason. We had had secret meetings of Knights of the Golden Circle, and conventions and resolutions of Legislatures, and the other day they had a Convention in Hartford, about the character of which there would never be any doubt, and one of the chiefs of the Democratic party said if a United States Marshal attempted to arrest him, he would "kill him, d—n him," and he told his audience if any of these infamous whelps attempted to arrest them, to kill him. He apprehended that the men who wanted to leave New-England out in the cold did not want to leave these men out, for they sympathized too deeply with them.

Mr. TURPIE said, they only talked about leaving New-England out in the cold to allow Massachusetts to have the benefit of the draft.

Mr. WILSON said, New England needed no defence from him, and he should say nothing in her defence. We heard every day the President denounced as a tyrant, but the history of these times would show that there never was an Administration so kind and humane to traitors, and to men who sympathized with traitors. It was, in every sense of the word, untrue and wicked, and such would be the judgment of the country, and of the Christian and civilized world. As he had witnessed this kindness towards these men, whose hands were dripping with blood, he had wished for one hour of ANDREW JACKSON. Instead of being a tyrant and usurper, the President had dealt too leniently with this atrocious rebellion. All these assaults would fall harmless against the President. Brave men in the field were turning back to strike at those who were sympathizing with those who were trying to shoot them down in front; and these men were cowering before the rising patriotism of the people. The President was denounced for making arrests. He (Mr. WILSON) admitted that there might have been mistakes. But the people of the country would be surprised, when they saw the evidence against the many who had not been arrested for treason and sympathy for traitors. There were traitors all over this country, both North and South. He had no hate against these men who were in rebellion. He only wanted to see justice done them; and if justice was done to many of them in this world, they would soon be sent out of it. He had nothing to say against loyal Democrats—men who were true to the country and nation. The President had attempted to carry on the war without any party feeling; and a majority of the Generals appointed had been men who did not vote for Mr. LINCOLN.

Mr. WILSON contended that the President had the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and make arrests, when the life of the country was at stake. He believed that it was his duty to issue an Emancipation Proclamation, and to put down the rebellion by striking at its cause and support—at that institution which had raised two crops for rebellion. He was in favor of using every means to crush the rebellion, and he would use slaves for all military purposes. The Government might take our sons and brothers and neighbors to fight, and to be placed in the front of battle to be killed by the rebels; but no, it must not touch the slave, nor make any use of him to put down this rebellion. He was for the country, and the whole country, and in favor of employing all means to crush out treason.

Mr. POWELL said he had listened to the most extraordinary speech of the Senator from Massachusetts, who had gone into the general system of denunciation of good and true men, simply because he could not meet the arguments and facts contained in that address. That address was true, every word of it; and the Senator could not say that it was untrue. It arraigned the Administration for its unconstitutional acts and oppressions; and the Senator could not meet the specific arguments therein set forth, and [illegible] he entered into the general denunciation of Democrats all over the country. It had been customary to denounce Democrats as disloyal before elections. Gov. SEYMOUR, of New-York, had been denounced by the Abolition Press as a traitor. Democrats in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and other States, had been so maligned. And now they charge the Democracy of Connecticut with being disloyal. And why? Is it because they are opposed to the war, and believe the country can only be saved by peace? They might be disloyal to Abolition-hearted Senators, but they were not to the country at large. The honest, intelligent, liberty-loving people were not with the Senator and his party. He might think so, but he was mistaken. Only briefless barristers, who had somehow managed to get shoulder-straps, and cheating contractors, wanted the war to continue. The people wanted peace. But the Senator had said that all the widows and orphans, and all the men killed, had been made so by Democratic bullets. Did not the Senator know that a large number of those now in rebellion never were Democrats? Did he not know that such men as JOHN BELL, and ZOLLICOFFER, and others, never were Democrats? The Senator must know all this, and yet he had the audacious impudence to rise here and say that every bullet fired in this war had been fired by a Democrat! In the hot Abolition zeal of the Senator, he might believe this to be true. He hurled back with scorn the denunciation of the men of Kentucky, who drew up and signed that address. His constituents, who drew up and penned that address, were as true and as loyal men as the Senator from Massachusetts, or any of his Abolition herde ever dared to think they were. The Senator said that the Democrats were cowering before the rising patriotism of the people. When did the patriotism of the people die out, and when did the Democrats cower? Was it when they carried the elections last Fall? The Senator and his party thought they had found a torch to light the fires of patriotism, when they issued the Emancipation Proclamation? But where were the men flocking along the streets, that were promised by the Governor of the Senator's State? and where were the 900,000, promised by the editor of the chief paper of the Abolition party? The Senator had admitted that some of the arrests had been mistakes. The whole of them were a cruel mistake, unjust to innocent persons, and a violation of the Constitution.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the Senate went into Executive session, after which it adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 21.

A Committee of Conference was asked of the Senate on the disagreeing amendments of the two bodies on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government.

The House resumed the consideration of the Post-office Reform bill.

Mr. LAZEAR, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, providing that all soldiers in camp and hospital shall receive and transmit letters free of postage.

Mr. MAYNARD offered an amendment to include sutlers, and all other persons in camp, hospital, or on shipboard.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) opposed the proposition, saying, however, that as much as Mr. LAZEAR might desire the passage of such a measure, it needed much elaboration before it could be passed into a law. There were already great abuses of the franking privilege, which would be proportionately increased by extending it to the hundreds of thousands of men in the field.

Mr. MAYNARD's amendment was rejected—14 against 93.

Mr. BIDDLE said such privileges were extended to the soldiers in the war with Mexico.

Mr. LAZEAR's amendment was adopted by a vote of 73 against 46.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that this bill, as a measure of postal reform, would prove a signal failure, and in order to render it efficient, he proposed a uniform letter rate of 2 cents.

This, and Mr. MAYNARD's amendment, making a uniform rate of 1 cent, were rejected.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) reported from the Committee of Ways and Means amendments to the Tax bill, the consideration of which was postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. HUTCHINS ineffectually moved to table the Post-office Reform bill, and the bill then passed by a vote of 72 yeas against 56 nays.

The House debated, then rejected the Senate bill extending the patent of COWAN's steam safety guard.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Post Route bill, including preëmption rights to the Overland Mail Company, between St. Joseph and Placerville.

The House passed the Senate bill to prevent correspondence with the rebels. It provides that, if any person, being a citizen of the United States and residing in a foreign country, or citizen thereof, without permission of the Government of the United States, and with the intent to defeat the measures of the Government, shall, either directly or indirectly, open any correspondence or intercourse with the pretended rebel Government, or any individual acting or sympathizing therewith; or who shall counsel or assist in such proceedings, shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $10,000, and imprisoned not less than six months, nor more than five years, the offender to be tried by a court within the jurisdiction of which he may first have been arrested.

The Senate bill, for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes, is to be considered on Monday.

The House passed the Senate bill, to amend the act preventing members of Congress from taking considerations for procuring contracts, office or place, so as to embrace any agent of the Government of the United States.

The Senate bill authorizing the President, in all domestic or foreign wars, to issue letters-of-marque and reprisal, such power to continue two years, was taken up.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said this measure was not so much directed at the commerce of the rebels (for they had little of it) as to throw out a threat against foreign nations in case of future wars with them. He briefly argued to show the necessity of referring the bill to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. FREDERICK A. CONKLING and Mr. WASHBURNE wanted the bill to be passed now. The latter said he had received letters from New-York and elsewhere, from the merchants and others, urging the passage of the bill.

Mr. MCKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) wanted to have the bill acted on now. He thought that the Secretary of State had managed our affairs with foreign countries admirably and adroitly.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, with the privilege of reporting at any time.

Miscellaneous business, of no public importance, then followed, and at 5 o'clock the House adjourned until Monday.

FROM UTAH.

Disclaimer of an Organ—An Indian War—The Season, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1863.

This week, in the *Deseret News*, appears a disclaimer from BRIGHAM YOUNG of any responsibility for the contents of that paper, excepting such matter as may be covered with his own signature. The document is as follows:

TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby inform the public that the *Deseret News* is not, and has not been, an organ of mine, for, except matter accompanied with my name, I have only occasionally, and that, too, some time ago, known any more of the contents of the *News*, until after it is published, than I have of the copy furnished to the compositors of the New-York *Ledger*.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

G. S. L. CITY, Jan. 28, 1863.

This means, I suppose, that the *News* must be considered an independent Mormon paper; that "ELIAS SMITH, editor and publisher," shoulders the responsibility of publication, and that BRIGHAM must not be fathered with anything beyond what appears with his name authoritatively affixed or prefixed. Come, friend ELIAS, of the *News*, round up your shoulders and bear the whole load.

Well, now, what does this thing mean? It is not supposable that more than a few know. That favored few, of course, do not tell; and guessing being legitimate, consequently the rest of mankind interested are guessing and they will guess until they give it up. Now, BRIGHAM could have told us the reason, if he had been disposed. But he was not, and so we are left in conjecture. Then, it may be that he has not approved of the general tone of the paper of late, or he may object to some particular article, or he may wish the public to understand that he does not necessarily sanction every theological or political lucubration of his adherents, or something else may be in the wind. However, it may be a good thing to set oneself right with the world while one has the chance. And again, there is nothing foolish in getting timely into a safe place when the skies begin to look portentous.

An Indian war is on hand in the northern part of this Territory, and the southern part of Washington Territory. In consequence of an affidavit made before Judge KINNEY, by one WILLIAM BEVINS, of Indian murders and other outrages on the whites north of Bear River, a warrant was placed in the hands of Marshal GIBBS, for the arrest of BEAR HUNTER, SANDPITCH and SAGWITCH, Snake chiefs, in or near Cache Valley.

Marshal GIBBS applied to Col. CONNOR for assistance in serving the writ. Accordingly the Colonel started off with the Marshal and five companies of troops, four-fifths cavalry, with forty days' rations, though not anticipating a campaign of more than a fourth of that time. The intention is ascribed of exterminating the [illegible] thereabout, if the chiefs named be not given up.

As may be expected, the Indians urge that they are the injured party; how about that, is likely to be settled by "fighting it out on the grass," the defeated party of course being always in the wrong.

The Indians in that region are reported to have over one hundred lodges and near eight hundred warriors, who are "spiling for a fight." The volunteers are "spiling" too, so we expect a struggle that will throw Murfreesboro into the shade. Of course the Indian rebels will be driven from all their positions with great loss. But if their bread and dinner be taken from the survivors of the war, a fresh supply must needs come, by hook or by crook, from the adjacent settlers and from the wayfarers in that section. So a perfectly satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties can scarcely be looked for. If an Indian be starving, he must and will steal.

Notwithstanding, if Col. CONNOR succeeds in laying a few of the really guilty Indians beneath the sod, it will be a good thing, and may teach a necessary and salutary lesson.

For the past week we have had the weather a little more wintry—a snow or two, frost enough to stop the water courses. Still, there is barely sufficient snow to make decent sleighing. It is deeper elsewhere, though, than in this city, and it is stated that cattle out on the range southwest are suffering because they cannot get down to the feed.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE FLYING COLUMN.

Potomac Creek and its Landings—The Selden Mansion—Discovery of a Favorable Point for a New Landing—Incidents of a Soldier's Life.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1863.

Gen. PRATT has removed the Flying Division to a romantic region separate from the rest of the army, and adjacent to the little stream known as Potomac Creek. The various regiments comprising this new command are encamped among little groves of pine on the woody hill-sides, by a sparkling rivulet, or where a spring of water can be found. On such a mild, lovely day as this has been the troops can be seen felling trees, clearing away the underbrush from around their tents, drilling in the open fields, or enjoying those athletic sports so common in the army. This track of country possesses a history of some interest. Early in the last century it was incorporated into one vast farm, comprising three thousand acres, and became known as the "Salvington Estate," which title it has retained until the present day. The then fertile fields were devoted to the culture of tobacco, and eventually became known as a tobacco plantation. The proprietor, WILLIAM SELDEN, imported bricks from England and constructed for himself a roomy mansion on one of the knolls which overlook the Potomac. In a clump of cedars, about fifty rods from the now ruined dwelling, a broken, moss-covered tombstone designates the place of his burial. The following is the inscription:

SAMUEL SELDEN, who was born on the 24th of November, 1724, and died at Salvington the 12th day of November, 1790.

In the course of time the large estate became divided into three smaller ones, viz., Upper, Middle and Lower farms. The first named, consisting of 1,000 acres, came into the possession of a Mr. BULLARD, who cultivated it up to the time of the breaking out of the war. His negroes have departed, his home become the abode of soldiers, and he at present sojourns in Orange County. Two brothers, NATHANIEL and DAVIS HARRIS, purchased the middle estate, consisting of 500 acres, and worked it, up to the coming of the national troops, with an overseer and 150 contrabands. Overseer and negroes have now disappeared, the dwelling has been turned into a hospital, and the proprietors are employed in running a tobacco factory at Richmond. The last and lower estate, numbering one thousand five hundred acres, came into the possession of JAMES M. SCOTT, a wealthy capitalist, living in Spottsylvania, who employed, until they took refuge within the Union lines, 165 negroes in raising tobacco from it. On the lower part of this estate are the three separate landings along the Potomac Creek, known under the one general term of "Bell Plain," from which boats ply back and forth to Aquia Creek, connecting thence with steamers for Washington. The upper of these three landings, (that is, the one furthest up the Potomac Creek,) is Bellee Plain proper. Twenty years ago there was a stage line running from Fredericksburgh to this point, and connecting with a daily line of Washington steamers. With the exception of a hotel, there were no buildings here. It was finally given up for Whipcewason Point, a short distance below, which in turn was abandoned when the railroad from Fredericksburgh to Aquia Creek was completed. "Pratt's Point," the lower one of the three, has never been used as a landing, except by the national forces. The forts erected by the rebels in the Fall and Winter of '61, for blockading the Potomac River, stand on the Bull hills, below Pratt's Point, and where the creek empties into the river. On the opposite bank of the creek is Malesbury Point, a very large tobacco plantation, belonging to WILLIAM WALLACE, of King George.

Within a few days a new and important landing has been projected on the creek, by Quartermaster C. S. MCENTEE, of Gen. PRATT's Staff. The terrible condition of the roads led him to cast about for some new method of transportation. He accordingly procured a barge last week, succeeded in *poling* it three miles above any point previously used as a landing, and Saturday evening he "moored his bark" within two miles of Potomac Creek Bridge. On sounding the depth of the stream he become convinced of the feasibility of establishing a new landing at this point. A large squad of men were detailed yesterday, and by to-morrow night a wharf, sixty-five feet long, will be completed. It is to be known as "Swift's Landing," being named after Capt. H. M. SWIFT, Commissary of the "Flying Division," and one of the most faithful and popular officers in the service.

When our army reached this section last December, game was found in abundance. Nor has it yet wholly disappeared from around here. Possum, fox, coon, pheasant, wild turkey, quail, and duck, are started and flushed by sportsmen.

On reaching this locality, Gen. PRATT chose for his headquarters the antiquated *Selden* mansion, to which we have referred as being built of imported brick. A scene of such utter ruin and desolation as the premises presented on being taken possession of, is rarely met with even in Virginia. Straggling soldiers had carried away all the fences for fire-wood, and torn down the brick outbuildings to obtain chimney material. Doors, windows, and everything of a movable nature had entirely disappeared from the mansion. The walls and ceilings were covered with pencilings of various descriptions, some of them exhibiting a decided talent for sketching. Teamsters were quartered on the first floor, cooks above and horses and cattle in the roomy cellars below. The aristocratic establishment had received but little mercy at the hands of the invaders. A few applications of cleansing instruments, however, has improved the aspect of affairs, and imparted a comfortable look to the surroundings. From the window where I am now writing, a most romantic view is afforded, and in imagination I see the wealthy occupants seated on the porch or under the tall poplars on some such evening as this, enjoying the scene before them. The most passionate *ruris amator* could not have chosen a more desirable location for a country villa. Stretching far away in the east is the majestic Potomac, covered to-night with sails; still further beyond, the abrupt Maryland shore. To the westward is the blue irregular line of hills skirting the Rappahannock, and secreting in its many fortresses the wily foe. The Potomac Creek comes winding through the valley at the left, flows past [illegible], and washing the bank now of a woody crest, now of a broad meadow, is lost in the [illegible]. Scattered here and there over its surface are flocks of ducks, sea gulls and other aquatic fowls, while tents peeping out from among the sombre hemlocks upon the right, squads of soldiers filing in various directions through the fields, cattle grazing in the marshy pastures, the setting sun shimmering on the water, the band discoursing sweet music, impart variety and interest to the scene and occasion. The soldier's life is not wholly devoid of attractions. J.

AN ADVENTURE IN LOUISIANA.

A Trip Under a Flag-of-Truce to Madisonville—Scenes of Rampant Secession—Conversations with Secesh Ladies—Joyful Rumors About Vicksburgh.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1863.

I have just returned from an exceedingly interesting trip to the land of Dixie. Hearing from Capt. KILBURN, Assistant Provost, formerly of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, that a flag-of-truce boat was going to take back a quantity of "registered enemies" to their homes in the "foreign" country close by, I gladly availed myself of the opportunity to join them.

Entering the steam cars at Tivoli-square at 9 A. M. on Feb. 2, the party was soon joined by several Union officers of Gen. BANKS' Staff, among them Capt. J. W. MCCLURE, his able Acting Assistant Quartermaster, an officer whom I have no hesitation in saying is—beyond all question—the most popular and universally esteemed of any that Gen. BANKS has about him. During our delightful voyage from New-York, in the *North Star*, there was but one opinion on board respecting him as a soldier and a gentleman.

The car, as a matter of course, was crowded almost entirely by Secesh; ladies being in the proportion of about five to one of the other sex. I was with a gentleman occupying a double seat, with a rebel lady opposite me dressed in deep black, and keen, piercing eyes of a still darker hue. The seat next to her being unoccupied, Capt. MCCLURE came up and, in a very polite but semi-satirical manner, smilingly asked if there were any "objection" to his taking it. The lady, evidently understanding the playful allusion to his shoulder-straps, smiled as she assented, and Capt. MCCLURE—who, by the way, I suppose there is no harm in saying, is a very handsome man—sat down.

Conversation naturally turned upon passing events during the progress of the ride, and we had not gone far before the lady made a bitter remark to Capt. MCCLURE, not at him personally, but against his cause. "I have lost a brother," said she, "and do you think that while I live I can do otherwise than hate those who caused it?"

"My dear Madam, I have lost a brother, too," mildly rejoined the Captain, "but, for all that, I have no hatred whatever toward you or your section. Indeed, through the entire North, you will not find one man, woman or child who entertains such a feeling."

The lady then went off into the old stereotyped charge that we were "invaders," and consequently that the South was justified in its feeling. This was met by the Captain with the equally stereotyped parry that war was war, and that probably the South would invade the North, as it has often threatened, if it could. Finding the subject a heartless one, though the lady evidently seemed anxious to "have her say out," as most ladies usually do, Capt. MCCLURE gracefully dropped it, and turned the conversation into more common-place channels. It is unnecessary to repeat here all the conversation that had passed, but for intensity of bitterness, blind prejudice, and unreasoning hatred against the North, a Northern lady, to know what it means, must come here and converse with just such a sister as I have been describing, and who actually told me she had never seen the North at all!

After about half an hour's ride, we arrived at Port Hickok, on the southern shore of Lake Pontchartrain, where the Lake House is situated, at the end of the famous shell road, the "Bloomingdale" of New-Orleans. The scene presented here was really very striking and beautiful. The day was bright and lovely, hundreds of people, a large proportion of them gaily-dressed ladies, had collected there, some to leave for Dixie, and others to say farewell to those who were going; the *J. D. Brown* was there rolling out its thick volumes of smoke, and an immense array of carriages and vehicles of all sorts were congregated. In the balconies, on the bridge and in front of the large white space in front of the Lake House, the whole place was swarming.

THE SEARCH.

This was the second trip of the kind, and, owing to its having been discovered that the first had been used as a means for smuggling goods into Secessia—the authorities had caused it to be published in the papers that everybody (ladies included) would undergo a rigid search. This caused no little flutter and excitement among the crinoline. They were ushered into a separate room, where ladies of high respectability were authorized to conduct the necessary investigation, and whence I saw many a pair of rosy lips emerge pouting dreadfully at the thought of having been obliged to prove whether her plump little figure owed all its sweetness to the gifts of nature, or to sundry packages of bitter quinine stuffed artfully about her, and whether, in that cunning little envelope so stealthily concealed in her bosom, the balls alluded to meant fancy balls or cannon balls. I heard some very angry comments made upon their searching "even the stockings of children," but this was very natural; for a vast amount of knowledge about infantry can be conveyed by a small slip of paper in the baby's stocking.

THE DEPARTURE.

When we had all got on board the *J. D. Brown*, at about 10, A. M., and she began to move off, the scene was really picturesque and exciting beyond description. Such a waving of handkerchiefs, red and white scarfs, and other secesh emblems. Such adieus and kissing of hands I never saw before; it could not have been more had we been going to cross the Atlantic, instead of two or three hours' ride across Lake Pontchartrain. Still one remembered that, short as the distance was, they were going to where (ostensibly at least) they would be as much separated from friends as though in a distant and foreign land. I saw some few weeping on the shore, but the general feeling, both on board and on land, was one wild, open, defiant outburst of disloyalty, in which no check whatever was put upon expressions for the Rebel Government, though in the hearing of our own officers. I must, however add, that these expressions were confined to the female part of the crowd, the men merely waving hands, but saying nothing, whatever they thought.

"Feel *humiliated!*" shouted one female from the shore.

"No, indeed"—scornfully replied a fair one near me at the bulwarks.

"That's right, dear, never say *that* word."

"I've seen him, dear, you'll be comfortable enough;" screams another in the crowd.

"Who?" asks another lady near me, the one addressed.

"Col. CLARK, to be sure, who else did you think?"

"Give my love to all our friends, MARY," cried an old lady.

"Yes, Ma—I'm going to give my love to everybody and everything I meet."

So they went on, running along a steep slip of land to keep pace with the boat, about a hundred of them, ladies and all, scrambling through the mud, until the land coming to an abrupt stop, they could go no further, and they gave a parting cheer as we got out of the basin or canal on the broad surface of the lake.

CONVERSATIONS.

In crossing the lake, which took about two hours, I had abundant opportunities for conversing with some of the most prominent ladies of Secessia, and found some of them of much intelligence, but terribly virulent in their feelings. One of them, especially, a middle-aged English Catholic lady, was by far the most intellectual of her sex with whom I have had the pleasure of conversing for many years. We had a "close encounter of our wits" for more than an hour, ending—as all such conversations do, of course—in a drawn battle; but one thing amused me, and that was, while repeatedly avowing her *neutrality* and *disinterestedness*, how she always managed to make the North as dark and the South as fair as possible, winding up with, "Give us peace," but, in that peace, the South to have, of course, all it wants, separation included.

ARRIVAL AT MADISONVILLE.

We steered due north, right across Lake Pontchartrain, and entering the small Chefunctee River or bayou, got up to the little village called Madisonville about noon. Here we saw the Stars and Bars flying, and the place in command of Lieut. M. CASSETTY. Madisonville is very picturesque, the shore being covered with fine live-oak trees, whose enormous gnarled trunks and twisted roots look as if they have been defying the storms of centuries.

The enthusiasm and excitement of friends and relatives meeting were, of course, only a counterpart of what we had just seen at starting. We went ashore, but did not remain more than an hour. There was little information of any value to be obtained, beyond the fact that they corroborated the rumor we had heard in New-Orleans respecting Vicksburgh, and that they were suffering much for many of the necessaries of life. Still, on the surface, there was no outward show of wretchedness.

The exhibition of secession feeling here was even more rampant than at our point of departure—one female going so far as to give a cheer for "Col. CLARK and JEFF. DAVIS." When it is known that Col. CLARK is the Chief-of-Staff of Gen. BANKS, and that Capt. DAVIS and not he was in command of the vessel, the compliment, if such it could be called, grated harshly against every loyal ear, and must have been more distasteful to the Colonel than to any one else.

RUMOR ABOUT VICKSBURGH.

A rumor has been going through the city for the last two or three days, and constantly gaining substantiality, that the communication between Vicksburgh and the Gulf, by water, through Red River and the bayous, has been completely cut off. What makes it likely too, is that it comes through rebel sources—not likely to invent stories in our favor. If this be so we may be looking for a St. Louis steamer here before long. If that canal around Vicksburgh proves successful, nothing in history will compare with it since Cyrus turned the channel of the Euphrates from guilty Babylon, and the doomed Belchazzer saw that dreadful writing on the wall. NEMO.

Naval Affairs.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ENGINEER CORPS.

The Board of Engineers, now in session at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, have recommended the following promotions:

First Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Hunt, to be a Chief-Engineer; Second Assistant Engineer John Purdy, to be a First Assistant Engineer; Third Assistant Engineers Wm. H. G. West, Isaac R. McNary, Alfred Hendricks, George P. Hunt, Alfred Colin and Theodore Allen, to be Second Assistant Engineers, and the following for admission as Third Assistant Engineers: Asaph Dunbar, Indiana; Chas. T. Manning, Maryland; Francis D. Stedman, Massachusetts; Wm. H. Crawford, Pennsylvania; James Wylie, New-York; Frank W. Wyman, Massachusetts; James A. Deaver, Maryland; Owen Jones, Pennsylvania; A. G. Bonsall, Pennsylvania.

The Board of Engineers at present is composed of Chief Engineers GEORGE GIDEON, CHARLES H. BAKER and JAMES W. THOMAS.

The new screw sloop *Juniata* returned to Philadelphia on Tuesday, after a fourth unsuccessful attempt to leave. The leaks at and near the stern post have increased so much that she cannot go to sea in her present condition.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, who apply soon, may join the private classes in practical Phrenology, now forming at Dr. SHEPARD's, No. 63 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, and at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam transport Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern.—Rev. A. J. Rowland, 178th Pennsylvania; Dr. Ware, Massachusetts Sanitary Committee; Capt. Rogers, 58th Pennsylvania; Capt. Wm. H. Bacham, Dr. Manfield, 132d New-York; Rev. F. W. Bird, 193d Pennsylvania; Capt. J. F. Mackey, 193d Pennsylvania; Capt. H. L. Cryder, Capt. J. Zink, N. Strickland, 44th Massachusetts; Mr. Cummings, Mr. Herr, Lieut. McCormick, 25th Massachusetts; Mr. R. Bunce, J. J. Terhune, and 80 in the steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 21—*In steamship Bavaria, for Southampton, &c.*—F. W. Wilcox, New-Haven; L. H. Hellwitz, St. Louis; Miss Henriette Rosenbaum, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Siering, 3 children and infant, San Francisco; Joseph Isaac, California; Walter I. Kane, Newport; J. Bruckhimer, New-York; Mrs. Isabella Stewart, Philadelphia; Ed. Traube and family, St. Louis; Solomon Levin, Abraham Levin, Eoa Lewin, Nashville; Mr. and Mrs. Gutmann, Pontiac; Hermann Schwollenberg, New-Orleans; Edw. Friend, Samuel Crohn, F. A. Rettig, Louis Buhler, New-York; Leopold Marks, England; Mrs. Guyot, New-Orleans, and others in the steerage. Total 64.

FEB. 21—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Capt. J. W. Paul, Miss R. B. Farley, Mrs. Gonye, Miss Fanny Pilet, Mrs. McKerson and son, J. B. Musgrave, James Ferguson, Wm. S. Peterkin, Mrs. Wm. Strickland and boy, Charles Manson, J. Foucherde Circe, John Hoyles and wife, Wm. S. Huxley, James S. Thomas, Lieut. E. Bernard, U. S. A., James M. Durand, James Houghton, Hugh M. Wylie, Julius Laburrere, J. P. Cotriat, Mrs. West, with others in the steerage.

In steamship Fah-Kee, for Newbern and Port Royal.—T. B. Wales, Mr. Emmons, Mrs. Wales, Mrs. Dr. S. Kneeland, Mrs. Lieut. Harkness, Mrs. J. T. Leonard, A. Eppler, W. H. Stanford, F. C. Tomlinson, N. Edwards, D. Kimball, Jr., Mrs. Stone, Mrs. A. Hardy, Mrs. A. M. Jordan, Col. Peter Duncar, Mrs. L. Covell and child, J. T. Hough, W. H. Kirtland, R. P. Pratt, F. Chichester, Capt. F. W. Sabine, W. G. Noakes, John C. Morgan, J. Dutton Steele, John W. Taylor, Capt. F. Cohen, Miss M. White, J. H. Curry, J. B. Williams, Edw. D. Jackson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 41 | Sun sets.... 5 43 | Moon sets.... 11 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 56 | Gov. Island.. 11 45 | Hell Gate.. 1 07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 21.

Cleared.

Steamers Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Bavaria, Hamb., Meier, Hamburgh, Kunhardt & Co.; Melita, (Br.,) Cantrell, Havana, Howland & Aspinwall; Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Talisman, (Fr.,) Renier, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Mediator, (Br.,) [illegible], London, Murdoch & Smythe; Nautulus, (Brem.,) Lumke, Bremen, Ruker Bros.; Favorita, Porter, San Francisco; Ilos, (Norw.,) Sorensen, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; F. J. Southard, Harwood, Port Royal, Southard, Wright & Halsey.

Barks Samuel Moxley, Jr., Holdridge, Philadelphia, Metcalf & Duncan; John Griffin, (Br.,) Chase, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Lizzie Rice, Griffin, Cadiz; A. C. Adams, Harrington, Philadelphia, Metcalf & Duncan; Thomas Terry, Millgrove, Matamoras, Brett, Son & Co.; Lucy King, Thurlow, Gloucester, Eng., Brett, Son & Co.; Old Dominion, (Hamb.,) Stahl, Hamburgh, Sloman & Edge.

Brigs S. C. Watts, Watson, Bridgeport, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; Melissa Grady, (Br.,) Bathurst, Gambia; Mary McRae, (Br.,) Hungerford, Gibraltar, Badger & De Verta; Rigmer, (Br.,) Cushing, Masanilla, B. F. Small & Co.

Schooners Hickman, Dickinson, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Conrad Fox, Ward, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Susan Morse, Strout, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; Elizabeth Ann, Bangs, Gloucester; Frank Lucas, Taylor, Deals Island, A. C. Havens; F. French, Loveland, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Eliza Jane Jones, Fortress Monroe, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Fanny Moss, Gavit, Washington, L. Kenny; Oulelu, (Br.,) Waycott, St. Jago de Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Maryland, Knight, Washington, J. W. McKean & Co.; Benner, (Br.,) Calligan, Ponce, P. R., F. Talbot & Co.; Evans, Parsons, Philadelphia, F. Talbot & Co.; J. P. Ames, Chapman, Fortress Monroe, B. F. Voorhis; J. W. Harfield, Fisher, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; John R. McFee, Townsend, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Ripple, Davis, Havana; Annie Bell, Bowden, New-Haven; Pilot's Bride, Cokes, Boston, S. N. Lewis & Co.; Mary A. Morgan, Bedell, Washington, M. Bedell; George Fales, Nickerson, Philadelphia, L. Kenny.

Sloop Richard Smith, Geer, Norwich.

Arrived.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 17th, and Hatteras Inlet 19th. Feb. 20, 30 miles S. of Cape Henry, passed steamship S. R. Spalding, from Fortress Monroe, bound S., probably Hilton Head.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Has had heavy S. E. and N. W. gales; was hove to 15 hours off Gay Head.

U. S. steam transport Detroit, Teal, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Wild Pidgeon, Mayhew, from Caldera Dec. 4, with mdse. to Fabri & Chauncey.

Bark Mathilda E. Lewis, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Lewis, Sunderland 60 ds., with coal to master.

Brig John Freeman, (of Boston,) Crowell, Bermuda Feb. 8, with hides to Smith & Lough.

Brig Wm. Creery, (of Philadelphia,) Little, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Mary Ann, (Br., of Halifax,) Jones, Cumberland Harbor 16 ds., with sugar to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Don Juan, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Burgeso, Salt Cay, T. I., Feb. 10, with salt to D. R. De Wolff. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Olive Hayward, (of Orland,) Hutchinson, Curacoa Feb. 3, with salt to C. C. Abel. Feb. 15, lat. 28 40, lon. [illegible], passed brig Lucia G. Cate, bound S. [illegible] lat. [illegible], lon. 66 41, saw the Confederate privateer schr. Retribution, who chased us three hours, but being to the windward we outsailed her. Feb. 5, lat. 18 08, lon. 68 26, saw a steamer running to westward. 9th, lat. 23 51, lon. 73 30, saw another steamer running to westward.

Schr. N. & H. Gould, (of Orleans,) Smith, Catarina, Sicily, Dec. 23, and from Gibraltar Jan. 13, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Schr. Jessie, (Br., of Halifax,) McDougal, Port-au-Platte Feb. 3, with tobacco to A. C. Rossire & Co.

Schr. Sea Ranger, Matthews, St. Marcs Feb. 8, with logwood to Wilson & Cammann.

Schr. Julie, (Br., of Kingston, Jam.,) Crocker, Kingston, Jam., Feb. 2, and Caicos Passage 9th, with logwood and guano to Henry De Cordova & Co. Has had strong N. E. winds and rough sea, with snow and thick weather for the past two days; been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., fresh.

Below.

Ship Dorcas Prince, York, London Dec. 27.

Ship Georgiana, Nabman, Liverpool Dec. 23.

Bark Cambria, Bremen Jan. 5.

Brig Josephine and schr. Pocahontas.

Brigs Mary Ann, Boreas, E. Griffith—all at anchor near the Hook.

Ship New-Orleans.

Ship Calhoun.

Bark Grand Trunk.

Brig Bruno.

Brig William Kirby.

Brig Afford.

Schr. Dwight.

Schr. Oriole.

Schr. J. B. Dixon, (3-masted.)—All by pilot-boat Ezra Nye, No. 2.

Sailed.

Steamships Champion for Aspinwall, Etna for Liverpool, Bavaria for Hamburg.

Steamship Faw-Kee, for Beaufort, Port Royal, &c.

Steamers Marion, St. Marys, Talisman.

Ships Progress, Southampton, Harvest Queen, Mary L. Sutton, Gorilla, (Br.,) Centurion, Talbot, Harry of the West, Senator, Iken, (Brem.)

Barks Queensland, (Br.,) Indian Belle, (Br.,) H. T. Vennard, (Br.,) Queen Victoria, (Br.,) S. Peter, Vigo, (Br.)

Brigs Emma Doane, (Br.,) Aroostook, T. W. Howland, S. C. [illegible], Los Amigos, (Br.,) Mary Cobb, G. W. Paber, [illegible]

Schooners Gipsey, (Br.,) Cusseta, E. Arcularius, Moses Van Name, J. G. Wright, Harvest Queen, Caroline and Cornelia, Stephen Hotchkiss, Savoy, Breeze, Cabinet, L. S. Levering, R. W. Brown, Monterey, E. R. Bennett, J. C. Jones, Tunis Depew, J. B. Cunningham, Mary C. Doane, Washington, Frances, Village Belle, D. A. Berry, Edwin M. Price, Free Wind.

Miscellaneous.

The wrecking schooner John G. Retche will sail this afternoon for Newbern, N. C. She has been chartered by the Government for the purpose of wrecking any Government vessels. She has two steam-pumps and a double set of wrecking material. Capt. Orlando Bennett will take charge of the expedition. There will be other vessels to follow.

The steamboats due by way of Long Island Sound arrived behind time, and report the wind last night heavy from N. W.

Spoken, &c.

Northern Belle—brig, of Boston, Lorani, from Messina for Boston, Jan. 2, off the Island of Sardinia.

Foreign Ports.

At Bermuda, Feb. 8, ship Lizzie Mones, from Philadelphia for San Francisco, put in with loss of rudder.

At Port-au-Platte, Feb. 3, Br. schr. Garribaldi, for New-York in 2 ds.

At St. Marcs Feb. 8, brig G. B. Paige, for Boston in 7 ds.

At Kingston, Jam., Feb. 2, bark Chase, from Porto Bello for Baltimore next day—she is now called Kingston; ship Borodino, Flowers, from England, with coal.

Curacoa, Feb. 2, in port, Pruss. brig Elbe, from New-York; schr. J. E. Gamage, of Bucksport, hence, arr. 1st inst. Sld. 1st, U. S. steamer Alabama.

[PER CANADA.]

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 8.

Arrived from New-York—Alice Grey, at Palermo; Blackfriars and O. Blanchard, at Deal.

Arrived from Boston—Champion, at Antwerp.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Ferriene at Havre.

MEM.—The ship Connecticut, from Liverpool for New-York, put into Queenstown on the 7th inst.

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N. B.—As many ask for Smith & Brother's celebrated Ales, and a SUBSTITUTE is [illegible], [illegible] well to [illegible] GENUINE.

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